The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,396—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

THE WATERBURY WATCH.

KEYLESS, RELIABLE, ACCURATE, DURABLE.
Guaranteed for two years.
Repairs never exceed **One Rupee.**
Rs. 8-8. **Rs. 8-8.**
May be obtained from
Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited,
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Medows Street, Bombay.

AUGUST 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Ekk Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in the *second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
† SIAM	3041	500	R. A. Weigheli.	28th Aug.
B.L. CLYDE	4124	600	W. D. Waddle	4th Sept.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Brown.	11th ,,
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weigheli.	28th ,,
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester.	5th Oct.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne.	13th ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. Weigheli	26th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1,0 0	A. W. Adamson.	2nd Nov.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne.	9th ,,
B.L. ARCADIA	6301	1500	W. B. Andrews.	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H Weigheli	23rd ,,
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
28th August, 12th and 26th September,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 310, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.
DCO. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Oct	2)th Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES,
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th September, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for 3, 6, and 9 months, delivered at specially reduced rates.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London.
On the day of sailing a STEAM LAUNCH will CONVEY PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE free on board.
For freight, passage, &c., apply to
A. SIMEON.
Agent.
27, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES BOOKED by P. and O. and all other steamers without charge for commission. A pamphlet giving rates and full particulars forwarded on application. Grindlay's Handbook for Travellers may also be had free.
GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA.

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A LIFE POLICY.

For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates
with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

Per Month.

At age	25	Rs.	24-7-9
,, ,,	30	,,	26-9-9
,, ,,	35	,,	29-4-9
,, ,,	40	,,	32 6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of Property at LOW RATES.
RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

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FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officers under Government and Public Companies.
Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.
Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.
Premiums periodically reduced.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Albert Building, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.
S. S. "BUSHEER," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S. S. "PEMBA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 2nd September, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Basren, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.
THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.
S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NO. 2 PRIZE WORD COMPETITION, BANGALORE.
TEN (10) PRIZES.

PAPER SHOWING the sentence to be worked upon, details of Prizes, amount of Competition Fee, date of closing, with full rules and conditions of the competition. Price Eight (8) Annas by Postal Money Order only. No stamps of any kind received. Please address.
MISS E. S. HAMILTON,
Manager.
N. B.—No. 1 Jubilee P. W. Competition was first advertised on 20th April, 1887, and prizes paid on 21st July following.

COCOA NIBS.

Cocoa Nibs, Finest—
Rs. a.
,, ,, in 1 lb. tins, tins free, per lb. tin 1 8

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALMON, LOBSTER, OYSTERS.

Rs. a.
Fresh Salmon, American ..1 lb. tins 0 10
Fresh Salmon, Cross and Blackwell... 1 4
Fresh Lobsters 0 9
Fresh Oysters, Cross and Blackwell's... 0 14
Fresh Oysters, American 0 8

HERRINGS.

Fresh Herrings .....per tin 0 6
Fresh Herrings, with Tomato ,, ... 0 13
Kippered Herrings..... ,, ... 0 11
Herrings a la Sardine ..... ,, ... 0 12
Red Herrings ..... ,, ... 1 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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WELL and STRONGLY MADE GRAINED OAK, WHITE INSIDE.
CHILDREN'S BATH, OVAL, WIRED.
20 in., Rs. 7 ; 24 in., Rs. 8-8 ; 30 in., Rs. 11.
CHILDREN'S BATH, OVAL, BEADED,
20 in., Rs. 9 ; 24 in., Rs. 12 ; 27 in., Rs. 14.
CHILDREN'S BATH, OBLONG, WIRED.
24 in., Rs. 7 ; 26 in., Rs. 8-8 ; 32 in., Rs. 10-8.
OXFORD HIP BATHS.
No. 1, Rs. 18 ; 2, Rs. 28 ; 3, Rs. 24.
Do. WITH COVER, STRAP, LOCK & KEY FOR TRAVELLING.
No. 1, 27 in., Rs. 32 ; 2, 30 in., Rs. 35 ; 3, 33 in., Rs. 37.
TRAVELLING OVAL BATH WITH FLAT TOP, COVER STRAP, & PADLOCK.
27 in., Rs. 21 ; 30 in., Rs. 24 ; 33 in., Rs. 28.
AS ABOVE WITH WICKER LINING.
27 in., Rs. 26 ; 30 in., Rs. 29.
All requisites for the Toilet Room.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

COURT TOILET SOAPS.

Exquisitely perfumed, and which took the Medal at the Sydney International Exhibition, 1879.

SERIES C.

Clematis.	Orris.
Magnolia.	Jasmin.
Spring Flowers.	Hawthorn.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1-4.

SERIES B.

Lily of the Valley.	Bouquet de Roses.
Seringal	,, ,, Violettes.
Cheurefeuille.	,, ,, Verveine.

Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.

SAVON DES BEBES,
The Finest Soap for Babies' use.
Per Box of 3 Tablets, Re. 1.
SAVON ROYAL,
An excellent Hygienique Bath Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re 1-4 ; double size, Rs. 2.
SAVON BELGE,
A Magnificent Bath and Toilet Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Re. 1-8.
SAVON NATIONAL,
A Superior Hygienique Bath and Toilet Soap.
Per Box of 1 doz. large Tablets, Rs. 2.
MONSTRE BATH SOAP,
Very Superior, and perfectly free from all impurities.
Per Box of 1 doz. Tablets, Rs. 2-8.
FINEST OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
Square Tablets, per doz, or Large Ovals per doz., Rs. 2.

KEMP AND CO., Limited, Bombay.

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THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month, in advance; postage extra.

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INDIAN CIGARS.

PREPARED at TRICHINOPOLY, MADRAS PRESIDENCY, expressly for TREACHER & Co., LIMITED, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.
These CHEROOTS have been long known and much appreciated all over India ; large quantities have also been exported to England and the Colonies. TREACHER & Co. have no hesitation in stating that there are *no better Cheroots in the market*, and all lovers of a genuine "Trichy" should give them a trial.

		Cash Price. Rs. a.
TREACHER'S NOBLE'S Cheroots, without Straw	per box of 100	1 12
TREACHER'S DAWSON'S Cheroots, with Straw.....	,, 100	1 12
TREACHER'S THOMSON'S Cheroots, with Straw	,, 100	1 14
TREACHER'S HAVANNAH, Cigar Shape	,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar Shape	,, 100	1 14
TREACHER'S DINDIGUL Cheroots, with Straw.....	,, 100	2 4
TREACHER'S MUSTER, Barrel Shape.....	,, 100	2 2
TREACHER'S CLUB MUSTER, Cigar Shape.....	,, 100	3 0

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

A most delicious smoke, prepared with the finest Egyptian Tobacco..... per box 2 12

CIGARETTES.

Rs. a.
Excelsior Brand .....per box 100 2 2

JAVA CIGARS.

THE JAVA GEMS.

THESE are prepared specially for TREACHER and Co., from the very finest selected Tobacco. In Flavour and Aroma they are far superior to the ordinary run of Cigars, and those who appreciate a good smoke should give them a trial.
They are described by an old Indian of upwards of twenty years' residence "as being the very best Cigars he had ever smoked in India."

	Rs. a.
Java Gems No. 1, per box of 100	3 8
,, ,, No. 2 ,, ,, ...	3 4
,, ,, No. 3 ,, ,, ...	3 0

TOBACCOS.

Will's Celebrated Bristol Bird's Eye, ½ lb. packet.			1 0
Do. ,, ,,	Virginia Shag	do.	1 0
Do. do.	Three Castles	do.	1 0
Cope's Golden Cloud, 1 lb. box.....			3 0
Excelsior Tobacco, Flake cut for Pipes, 4 oz. pkt.			1 4
Golden Leaf, in Cake, for cutting, per lb.			2 8
Cavendish in Sticks, per lb.....			1 2

INDO-AMERICAN TOBACCO.

Specially prepared from the finest selected Virginian Tobacco.

Golden Leaf Smoking Mixture, ½ lb. tin.....			1 2
Do. do.	do.	1 lb. tin	2 4

1,000 Havannahs sent duty paid and free of all expense to any address in England for Rs. 125
1,000 Gem Muster do. do. do. ,, 105
1,000 Nobles do. do. do. do. ,, 115
1,000 No. 1 Javas do. do. do. ,, 142
1,000 ,, 2 ,, do. do. do. ,, 130
1,000 ,, 3 ,, do. do. do ,, 115

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

KEMP & COMPANY, LIMITED,
DEALERS IN ALL GOODS CONNECTED WITH MEDICINE AND PHARMACY.

Our Stock of
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS
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BEING constantly in touch with all the Principal Manufacturers, we are in receipt of NEW INVENTIONS and IMPROVED APPARATUS, simultaneously with their introduction at Home—a matter of great Importance and value to Surgeons practising in India.
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NEW SCARVES.
SILK SQUARES.

JUST ARRIVED a CHOICE selection of GENTLEMEN'S SCARVES and TIES, the latest NOVELTIES in Shapes and Patterns.

THE NEW ASCOT SCARF.
For Knot or Pin, from 12 ans. each.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND.
For Large Knot, or Pin, Rs. 2 each.

THE NEW KNOT SCARF.
Black Fancy and Self, from 2-8 each.

THE NEW JOURDAIN.
For Knot, Bow, or Ring, from Re. 1-8 each.

WINDSOR SCARVES.
Will Tie, Knot, Bow, or Ring, Rs. 2-8 each.

RICH SILK SQUARES.
Club Colours, Rs. 7-8.

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All the Latest Novelties, from Rs. 3 each.

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C. P. & Co. CHINA & BURMAH. C. P. & Co. AS ALL HOTELS AND DEALERS. C. P. & Co. AUSTRALIA.

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35 ; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

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INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld

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A Rare and Wonderful Tea at Rs. 2-8 per lb.

FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE

A Peerless Tea of Superb Flavour, Re. 1-12 per lb.

EXTRA FINE ORANGE PEKOE.

Superior Tea of Fine and Delicate Flavour, at Re. 1-10 per lb.

UNSORTED ORANGE PEKOE.

A Rich Tea of Extra Pungent Flavour, at Re. 1-6 per lb.

THESE ARE THE MOST PERFECT NEW SEASONS SPRING CROP TEAS that India can produce.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

LAMP STOVE { Most useful everywhere and for any purpose, light and heat combined. Rs. 5-14. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay ; and Poona.

TROPICAL STOUT { Of light Gravity, specially suitable for Invalids. Quarts Rs. 6-8 ; Pints Rs. 1-8 per doz. PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort and Byculla, Bombay ; and Poona.

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"MINIMUM WEIGHT."

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR THE CONTINENTAL JOURNEY.

THE PULLMAN.
THE LIMITED MAIL
THE INTERNATIONAL
} From Rs. 40 to Rs. 78. 12½ per cent. Cash Discount.

The Largest Assortment of Reliable Travelling Requisites in the East.

HOAR & CO., { TRUNK AND BAG WAREHOUSE, } BOMBAY

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED.

TO SMOKERS!

WE have just received, in splendid order, an extraordinarily good lot of
DAWSON'S CHEROOTS.
with straw, at Re. 1-12 per 100 ;
AND
THOMPSON'S CHEROOTS.
with Straw, at Re. 1 14 per 100
which we will thank Smokers of these sorts to try, feeling sure that they will give perfect satisfaction.
A Sample Cigar free to any one of our Customers.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LIMITED,

CIGAR MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBT.
No. 9, MUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Post Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price Re. 1 ; interleaved Re. 1.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANCIENT MARINER

will be repeated at the Town Hall,

on THURSDAY, the 30TH AUGUST, at 9 p.m.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats ..... „ 2.

Members' Season Tickets will not be available on this occasion.

Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are now prepared to accept Fire Risks at current Rates.

GADDUM, BYTHELL & Co.

Bombay, 23rd August, 1888.

THE BOMBAY ICE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ended 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, between 11 a.m. and 2-30 p.m., to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on the 16th instant on production of their share certificates.

By order of the Board,

for H. B. FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 21st August, 1888.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOAN.

A DEBENTURE LOAN of Rs. 150,000 will be raised by the Municipal Commissioners, Madras, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to Debenture holders, and having a currency of 50 years. Tenders should be sent to the Municipal Office addressed to the President at or before noon, on 1st October, 1888. The allotment should be fully paid up on or before 1st November, 1888. For further particulars see *Fort St. George Gazette* Supplement, dated 21st August, 1888, or apply to the President.

G. M. J. MOORE, Lieut.-Col.,
President, Municipal Commission.

Municipal Office, Madras, 2nd August, 1888.

NEW CROP! FRESH STOCK!

OF

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Manufactured of choicest Trichinopoly and Dindigul Tobacco, carefully selected from the NEW SEASON'S CROP, to the high class quality of which he would respectfully draw the special attention of SMOKERS.

The different Brands held in stock are all *specialities*, of superb finish, and GUARANTEED quality, and Mr. NEUBERG is confident that they will meet that approval from connoisseurs he has always studied to indulge.

CHEROOTS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
THOMSON'S PRIME	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
Do. No. 1	„ 19 0	„ 2 2
DAWSON'S PRIME	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 1	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
PASHAS No. 1 (without Straw) ...	„ 20 0	„ 2 4
Do. No. 2 (ditto.) ...	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
NONPAREIL (ditto.) ...	„ 15 0	„ 1 12

CIGARS.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
HAVANNAHS No. 1	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 2 12
Do. No. 2	„ 22 0	„ 2 8
Do. No. 3	„ 18 0	„ 2 0
REGALIAS	„ 25 0	„ 2 12

PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
INDIANAS (Cigars)	Rs. 27 0	Rs. 3 0
RAJAHS (Cheroots)	„ 18 0	„ 2 0

COCONADA TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
BABINGTONS	Rs. 20 0	Rs. 2 4
		Per 200
OFFICE	„ 14 0	„ 3 4

BURMAHS.

By direct importation.

	Per 1,000	Per 100
No. 1. " Moung Loo"	Rs. 22 0	Rs. 2 8
No. 2. Burmah	„ 17 0	„ 2 0

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen-Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration (with the Will annexed) of the Property and Credits of BOID SAHEBOO POSHETI *alias* SAYANNA POSHETI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

BALARAM BALOO *alias* BALARAM BOID SAHEBOO, the residuary Legatee named in the Will ..... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration, C. T. A.

Witness, Sir Charles Sargent, Kt., Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 22nd day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, and in the Fifty-second year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

K. F. MODY.

The 23rd day of August, 1888.

Mr. JEMSETJEE CURSETJEE CAMA,
Petitioners Attorney.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 24,823 of 1883.

AKHA VUGTA PUDMA VUGTA VALA VUGTA, and DELYCHUND VUGTA, trading in the name of AKHA VUGTA ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ASABAI, widow, and EBRAM, the minor son by his mother and guardian, the said Asabai, heirs and legal representatives of the Defendant, ESMALL BOODEN, deceased ... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 4th day of August, 1888, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of abovenamed Plaintiffs, namely :—All that piece or parcel of fazendari vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at old Nagpada lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 67, and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 701, and new No. 3,183, whereof one Nowrojee Mehrjee is the owner and Fazendar, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a Musjid of the Borah community, on the west by a vacant piece of land which belonged to Hajee Hallim Hajee Esmail, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the old Nagpada lane.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 8th day of September, 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 18th day of August, 1888.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, BOMBAY.

SUIT No. 7,428 OF 1887.

AKHA VUGTA, PUDMA VUGTA, WALLA VUGTA, and DULLYCHUND AKHA ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

ASABAI, widow, and EBRAM ESMALL, minor son by his mother and natural guardian, the said Asabai heirs and legal representatives of Esmail Booden, deceased ..... Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property, dated the 4th day of August, 1888, the Sheriff has been directed to sell the following property at the instance of abovenamed plaintiffs, namely :—All that piece or parcel of fazendari vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being at the old Nagpada lane, assessed by the Municipality under No. 67, and being a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 701, and new No. 3,183, whereof one Nowrojee Mehrjee is the owner and fazendar, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a Musjid of the Borah community, on the west by a vacant piece of land which belonged to Hajee Hallim Hajee Esmail, on or towards the south by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the north by the old Nagpada lane.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claim on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 12th day of September, 1888, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 22nd day of August, 1888.

A. K. OLIVER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.

(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)

TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8½ inches by 6 inches.

PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.

Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., on account of the GOKUL ASHTAMI HOLIDAY.

JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 24th August, 1888.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 37-8 per share or equal to 7½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, Free of Income Tax, for the year ended 30th June, 1888, has been declared and made payable at the Company's Office, on and after MONDAY, the 27th instant, to the registered Shareholders on 30th June, 1888.

By order of the Board of Directors,

BOOTH & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 25th August, 1888.

THE FRAMJEE PETIT SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 per share from January to June, 1888, is made payable on and after WEDNESDAY, the 5th September next, to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register on 31st August, 1888.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 1st to 8th September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th August, 1888.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

WHISKIES AND CLARETS.

Specially selected and shipped by

MESSRS. BLANDY BROTHERS & CO.,
OF LONDON.

SCOTCH WHISKY.

	Per dozen Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
The "Golden Eagle" Brand, Pattison, Elder & Co's.	23 8	
The "Lochgorm" Highland Whisky, Ross & Cameron's	25 0	
The "Gordon" Highland Whisky, in square bottle, Pattison, Elder & Co.'s	26 0	

CLARETS.

Medoc	14 0	8 0
St. Julien	16 0	9 0
Larose	22 0	12 0

SUBJECT TO 5 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, etc.

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per dos. quarts.	Per 2 dos. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 0

STILL HOCKS.

From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ ..	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 ...
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	„ ...

FRENCH WHITE WINES.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.

From J. W. BUHMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Superior „	„ 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	...

CLARETS.

From Messrs. H. & C. BALANSQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Juan Medoc	„ 14 0	...
Les Granges	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...

From MUNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	„ 15 0	...
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	...
Chateu LaRose	„ 28 0	...

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barroyre	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARYAN.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32 ...	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0

BRANDY.

B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	...
F. Descandler & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	„ ...
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 21 0	„ ...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	„ ...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	„ ...
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	„ ...

BURGUNDY.

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 14 8	
„ *	„ 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend *	„ 13 0	

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Stone & Son	„ 6 4	„ ...
Bavaria Export Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Marburg's Pilsener Beer		

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 3l.	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Large Tins	Small Tins Rs.
Asparagus	Rs. ...	Rs. ...
Celery	„ ...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	„ ...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	„ ...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Smoked Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	„ ...	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst	„ ...	„ 1 0

Danish Butter, finest ..... per 1 lb. tin Rs. 1 4

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Quotation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square	by Schroder	Rs. 250
2	„	„ Soundy	„ 275
3	„	„ Collard and Collard	„ 325
4	Semi-Grand	„ Erard	„ 360
5	Plain Square	„ Maud	„ 250
9	„	„ Doener	„ 650
7	Semi-Grand	„ Broadwood	„ 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.		„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR

Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.

A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.

Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.

And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.

Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.

Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

SALES BY AUCTION

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING MATERIALS, &c.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer Presidency's storeyard, on the Esplanade, the following, viz :—Old mathematical instruments 1,2 and 3rd size ; colour boxes 1, 2 and 3rd size, plotting scales, ivory scales, set squares, T. squares, mahogany, ivory, brass and ebony rulers, drawing colours, drawing boards, drawing pens, French curves, metallic tapes, measuring chain, stencil plates, perambulator, aneroid barometer, spirit level, prismatic compass, cross staff, levelling staves, lead, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 27, 1888.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

20 bales grey shirtings, 8 to 10½ lbs.
10 „ „ jacconets, 24 yds.
7 cases white jacconets.
5 „ chints prints.
5 „ gagrapats.
10 bales orange jacconets.
1 case 11 pieces single width cashmere.
1 „ 10 „ „ „ cheviot cashmere.
1 „ 5 „ „ double „ coating.
12 cases white glazed footsop, 5½ lbs.
1 case 12 musical boxes, 4, 6 and 8 airs.
12 type-writers.
1 D. B., breach-loading, central-fire gun by Pryce Reiman.
5 Bales melton shawls 43, by 86.
2 cases and Red cambries 21 inches 28 yds.
1 case samples of Bohemian vases and table ornaments.

By order of the Shipping Master—Sundry effects of deceased seamen.

By order of Khursetjee Jeewanjee Gadialee, and on account and at the risk of Muncherjee Rustomjee Pochajee.—

1 silver double-cased watch, by John Jones.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph—

1,974 lbs. wire.

By order of Gopalljee Mooljee, and on account and at the risk of Shreeing Goormookhsing of Amritsar—

A F S 3572-80, 9 cases metanil yellow, ex "Maria Teresa."

A F S 2631-89, 2 „ „ „ ex "Poseidon," being the 1st and 2nd lot of the contract.

On account of the concerned.

2 cases each 1 cwt dog cakes.
3 „ „ 1 „ forage cakes.
4 „ „ 1 „ codliver oil cases.
2 „ „ 1 „ poppy cakes.
3 „ „ 1 „ cabin biscuits.
1 „ distemper powder, mange lotion, and sprain liniment.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong double-seated brougham.
1 serviceable office shigram.
1 strong and light do. cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Pessonage," Byramjee Hall Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood and inlaid satin wood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases and jars, first-rate oleographs, table and hanging wind proof duplex lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, valuable books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of the Rev. W.E. SCOTT and Surg.-on-Major J. ANDERSON. Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

SALE OF RAIN WATER PIPES.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Memon Wada Street, by order of Messrs. Balcrishna Sathe and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Meerbhoy Esmalljee on THURSDAY, the 30th inst., at 3 p.m.

A quantity of rain water pipes, boots, heads, &c., in all about 1070 pieces.

In small lots to suit the convenience of purchasers.

SALE OF BAR IRON.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Gun-Carriage Factory, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Gun Carriage Factory, on TUESDAY, the 4th September, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of surplus bar iron of sizes, about 370 cwts. In lots to suit all classes of purchsers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 27, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 27th day of August, at 3 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, in Apollo Road, Fort, Bombay—

All the interest of the trustees for the debenture holders of the Cash Bazaar, Limited, in certain outstandings of the Company. A list of the outstanding and the conditions of sale can be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, NEXT TO THE PORTUGUESE CHURCH, AT GIRGAUM.

On MONDAY, the 10th day of September, 1888, at 4 p.m. Messrs, BENNET, and Co., will sell, on the premises by Public Auction in 2 lots the following property under instructions from the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. J. M. Da Gama.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 1489 square yards or thereabouts, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under the following Nos. that is to say, C Hectors' old No. 307, and old survey No. 572, Collectors' New 2078, and New survey No. 7879, together with the messuage, tenements or buildings standing thereon, called Fitzroy Lodge, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 1, all which premises are situated at and on the Girgaum Road, also called Portuguese Church Street, and adjoining the St. Thereza chapel in Girgaum, in the registration sub-district of Bombay within the Town and Island of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east by the Portuguese Church Street, or otherwise called Girgaum Road, on or towards the west by the property formerly of Cursetji Muncherji Palkhiwalla, and now of Nanabhoy Bhowanishunker and brothers, on or towards the north by the property of Serafina de Ga, called "Eden Glassie" and on or towards the south by the said chapel, all which said premises called "Fitzroy Lodge" as herein before stated have been for sometime past and are now partly in the occupation of the said J. M. De Ga, and partly in that of his tenants "the members of the Bombay Medical Union" and also all the land occupied by the water drain or gutter, leading from the said house "Fitzroy Lodge" to the Tank which lies behind the aforesaid building, called Eden Glassie, together with the said tank and the land wherein the same stands, and also all that the stable standing in the compound called "Gorrao," namely, premises comprised in Lot No. 2.

LOT No. 2.

All that undivided moiety or equal half part or share in all that piece of land being part of the compound oart, called "Gorrao," being so much of the strip of land as is situated to the west of and lying between the water drain or gutter referred to in the parcels of lot No. 1 and the building called "Eden" Glassie and also so much of that portion of the compound or part Gorrao as is situate to the north of the building, called Eden Glassie, except so much as is occupied by the stables, and also all the buildings other than and except the building described above as the stables and comprised in the parcels in Lot No. 1, and all which said premises comprised in this lot No. 2, contain in admeasurement 1508 6-9 square yards, and bounded as follows :—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Portuguese Church Street, also called Girgaum Road, on or towards the west by the properties of Dadajee Hurri and others, on or towards the north by the property of Manickbai, widow of Bomanjee Framjee Warden, and on or towards the south by the property of the said Serifina De-Ga, called Eden Glassie, and which premises are at present occupied by the tenants of the said J. M DeGa and Serifina DeGa, who are entitled to the same as tenants in common.

For further particulars, plan and conditions of sale, application should be made either to the undersigned or to Mr. Janardhun Gopal, the mortgagee's solicitor, No. 58, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 27, 1888.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!

NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,800 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:

40 Tolas First quality.
500 „ 2nd „
900 „ 3rd „

Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to

SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15 ; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets ; by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8 ; postage, anna 1.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders.

Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

The Climax Motor, &c.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines and Pumps.

WORKS AND OFFICE, MAZAGON.

CERTIFICATE.—We have been using your Eucalyptus Boiler Fluid for the last seven months with the greatest success. We are enabled now to entirely dispense with scaling our Boilers, as the Fluid keeps the interior quite clean and prevents corrosion by an inky coating on the Boiler Plates.

It is the Best Composition for the prevention of Scale in Boilers we know of, after several trials with other Fluids extending over a practice of twenty years.

J. MUNRO,
Engineer and Manager,
Bombay Saw Mills Company, Ld.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,

SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

MONSOON WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to withstand the effects of the Climate, our Coats are Sewn and Taped, thus making it impossible to come apart at the seams, and are cut on Tailoring principles ensuring a shapely, stylish, well-fitting, and reliable garment.

Regulation Military Cloaks, extra quality and finish, thoroughly Waterproof ...	from Rs.	48	0
Fawn and Navy Blue Cashmere Chesterfield Coats, perfectly ventilated	„	24	0
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Ladies Shot Silk, Plain Colors and Checks, Mantles and Cloaks, very stylish and extra Light.			
Black lined Tartans Gig Aprons with nickel Ring	„	10	8
Drab Double Texture on check Carriage aprons	„	12	0
Tan Waterproof Canvas Holdalls, flaps and pockets English Leather Straps ...	„	20	8
The Wolsely Valise Holdall and Ground Sheet combined, Stout Leather Straps and Rings	„	22	0

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EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 2 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, &c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

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Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

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Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

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"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

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DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

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The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

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NOTICES.

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THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per share, free of Income Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum on the paid up Capital, has been declared, and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Church-Gate Street, on and after WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, 1888, to registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates between the hours of 11 and 3 p.m.

By order of the Board of Directors,

K. M. HEERAMANECK & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Agents.

Bombay, 8th August, 1888.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 18th to 22nd August, 1888, both days inclusive.

THE JIVRAJ BALLOO SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees 45 per whole share and Rupees 11¼ per quarter share for the half-year ending 30th June, 1888, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 27th August, 1888, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 201-'06, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, between the hours of 12

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Cotton Press Company, 3-30 p.m.
Meeting of University Senate, 5-15 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association, 5-30 p.m.
Band, 4th Bombay Rifles, Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th :—Sirocco (s), from Cardiff ; and Busheer (s), Karachi. Yesterday :—Venetia (s), from Hongkong ; and Clyde (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed—On the 25th :—Idar (s), for Liverpool. Yesterday :—Kohinur (s), for Calcutta and Coast ; Bisagno (s), China ; and Purulia (s), Karachi and Persian Gulf.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Bheema entered, and the s.s. Othello and Idar left, the dock on the 25th instant.

THE FRAUD ON THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE CO.—Charles Edward Warner, who was committed to take his trial at the Calcutta Sessions for misappropriating Rs. 5,000 of the Singer Manufacturing Company's depot in 1886, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

ST. PETER'S CRICKET CLUB.—The elevens of St. Peter's School have played fifteen matches this year, and have won thirteen. Their last victory was against a Division of Artillery at Colaba on Saturday. St. Peter's won by seven wickets. Percy, Hildreth, Watson, Roussac, and Harold Hussey distinguished themselves with the bat.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles at the Yacht Club, at 5-45 this evening :—

March	Belphegor ... Brepsant.
Quadrille	London Life ... Coote.
Berceuse	London Life ... P. Scott.
Mazurka	Die Odaliske ... Faust.
Selection	The Grand Mogul ... Audran.
Waltz	Le Plaisir C'est Ma Vie. Fahrbach.
Polka (Quick)	Ins Centrum ... Stasny.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Abdool Raymon Mahomed Hoosein, aged about 15 years, was on Saturday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a pair of gold earrings, valued at Rs. 4-8, from the grandchild of Ebrahim Moordookbhai, on Friday, at Nagpada. On the day in question the accused was seen playing with the child, and shortly after the earrings were missed. Accused was arrested and handed over to the police, who subsequently made a statement which led to the recovery of the property from a Marwarree. The lad, pleading guilty, was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

A SUSPICIOUS CASE.—Luximon Ragoo was charged on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with being found in possession of four undervests which were suspected of being stolen. The prisoner was arrested on suspicion by a policeman at the Prince's Dock. The accused denied the charge, saying he had bought the articles of a hawker. The magistrate observed that there was strong suspicion against the man, and the police had done well in bringing him before the court. But the evidence being not sufficient to convict the accused, he was discharged, and the garments were returned to him.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN, LIMITED.—The first general meeting of the shareholders of this firm was held on Saturday afternoon. Mr. J. P. Cornforth was in the chair, and, in proposing the passing of the statement of accounts, commented very favourably on the work done by the company during the few months of its existence, and remarked that the results were very satisfactory as compared with those achieved in previous years by the old firm. The retiring directors were re-elected, and the firm of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young were appointed auditors of the company. A vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

CHARGED WITH GAMBLING.—A Mahomedan, named Rahimtulla, was charged, by Mr. Brewin, with gambling in a public place. The accused was performing what was known as "the three card trick," a crowd of people had collected round him, and he let fall three rupees he had with him on the approach of the police officer. Mr. Brewin added that gambling with three cards was an entire fraud, in which no one who staked his money had any chance of winning. On the accused pleading guilty his Worship fined him Rs. 5 and ordered the cards and the money to be confiscated.

A NEGLIGENT DRIVER.—Bhana Morar, a coachman, was placed on Saturday, before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, charged with driving in a rash and negligent way, so as to cause injury to a very old Banya, named Vanmalee Govind. The complainant got out of a tram-car at the Small Causes Court, and before he had proceeded a few paces the defendant's carriage came from behind and knocked him over. The old man was injured in the head, and his wrist was broken. He was taken to the hospital, where he was detained for forty days. His Worship fined the accused Rs. 20, and ordered that the money, if recovered, should be awarded to the old man as compensation for the injuries sustained by him.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION.—Mr. Smith, a chemist employed at Messrs. Cooper, Madon and Company, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for a warrant of arrest against a Goanese compounder, named Conceicao, who was charged with the criminal misappropriation of a rupee belonging to the company. On Wednesday last, a Parsee bought a box of pills at the shop and paid a rupee for it to the accused, who, it was alleged, had failed to account for the money he had received. The magistrate found on inquiry that the compounder had been three years in the employ of the firm and, considering that the sum alleged to have been misappropriated was a small one, his Worship asked if the firm might not deal with the matter themselves. If, however, they wanted to proceed against the man, he would hold a preliminary inquiry before granting the application. Mr. Smith hereupon left the court, stating that he would mention the circumstance to the managers of the firm.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A lad, named Hallums, about 12 years of age, employed in the G. I. P. Railway shops, at Parel, had a narrow escape at the Byculla Station on Saturday morning. It appears that, in attempting to jump into the workmen's train that leaves Byculla at 6-50 in the morning for Parel, the lad slipped and fell between the platform and the train ; but fortunately on to the lower foot-board. There were very many who witnessed the accident, and a friend of his dashed forward to pull him up. However, as the train was entering the station at some considerable speed, the attempt failed. Hallums fortunately retained his presence of mind and clung to the foot-board on which he lay full length. When the train pulled up, he was removed from his dangerous position none the worse for his mishap beyond fright and a nasty blow on the head which he received as he fell. The boy was sent on to Parel where he was examined by the doctor and found to be uninjured.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the coroner, on Saturday, in Girgaum Back Road, touching the death of Sadooba Narayen, a carpenter, who was often sick and was very feeble, and occasionally expressed a wish that he was dead. On Friday afternoon while deceased was left alone in the house he closed the door and hanged himself from a beam in the roof of his house. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—Another inquest was held by the coroner on Saturday, in Mahim Bazaar Road, touching the death of Baboo Balloo, aged 45 years, a labourer, who for the past twenty days had been ill with dysentry and complained of internal pains. On Friday morning he was missed from his house. A search was instituted, and on a well at the back of deceased's house being dragged the body of the man was recovered. There was a stone, weighing about six pounds, tied in his dhotur around his waist. A verdict of suicide was recorded.—A third inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Henry Jones, aged about 25 years. Deceased was addicted to drink. He had been discharged from the Army for misconduct. He had been twice in the Lunatic Asylum, and last left the institution about eight months ago. Since then he had been an inmate of the Government Workhouse. About eight days ago, being taken out by his brother he got drunk, quarrelled with him, took a knife, and threatened to take his life. On Friday night last he was temporarily accommodated in the house of a Mr. Meehan, in Duncan Road, and on the following morning he was found suffering from the effects of opium. Deceased was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 6-25 p.m., on Saturday. A verdict of suicide, whilst in a state of unsound mind, was recorded.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS.—Shaik Lall Amaen was, on Saturday, charged by Inspector Young with committing theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 95, the property of Bania Nowla, a Marwarree, from his shop in Pakmoda Street, on the 13th inst. The complainant, on the date in question, finding his property stolen, did not report the theft to the police, but went round to several Marwaree dealers to discover if they had purchased any ornaments ; on which one of them produced some he had purchased, which turned out to be a portion of the complainant's property. The complainant then reported the matter to the police, who took possession of the property and arrested the accused. He subsequently made a statement, and the whole of the stolen property was recovered from three Marwarees, living respectively in Bhendy Bazaar, near thr Arthur Crawford Markets, and in Marwaree Bazaar Street. The accused, pleading guilty, and on admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE UNCOVENANTED SERVICE.—An influential meeting of twenty-eight of the leading members of the Uncovenanted Civil Service was held on the 5th instant, at Karachi, when the following resolutions (with reference to para. 7 of statement drawn up by the Association in London on the result of Mr. King's motion in the House of Commons on the 8th June last) were passed. The general feeling of the meeting is—1.—That we should continue to agitate and press for a committee of enquiry. 2.—That the members of this meeting bind themselves to subscribe towards the necessary funds, and that the subscriptions when collected be forwarded to the honorary secretary, London Association, through Messrs. King, King & Co., London. 3.—So far as the members present are concerned, as well as those in Sind who are represented by proxy, all are willing to sign a fresh petition to Parliament on the basis of the old petition. 4.—That the result of the meeting be communicated to the other associatons in India. 5.—And that it be also sent to all the leading English papers in India.

WRONGFUL ARREST OF A VETERINARY SURGEON.—On Saturday, at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, the suit brought by Govind Ghosla, a Veterinary Surgeon, against Deopa Hurukchund and another Marwarri, money-lenders, came on for hearing. Mr. Balcrishna, solicitor, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, for the defendants. The plaintiff's claim was for the recovery of Rs. 525, for having wrongfully caused the plaintiff to be arrested in execution of a decree obtained by them against one Mitha Ghosla, the plaintiff's brother. The plaintiff was subsequently placed before the Fourth Judge of the Court, when on the defendant's admitting that it was a mistake, the plaintiff was discharged from custody. His Honour came to the conclusion that the plaintiff had not discharged the burden of proving either constructive or legal malice, but that there was certain circumstances sufficient to have enabled the defendants to have exercised greater caution than they displayed at the time of the arrest. The court therefore found for the plaintiff for Rs. 35.

POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

THE rain which came down just at the conclusion of the first day's programme continued during Thursday night, and made the ground very slippery. The contests were brought to a conclusion ; and in these, the display of gymnastics by the members of the instruction staff was of a very high character, the competitors showing their capabilities on all the apparatus, and Staff-Instructor McCarthy eventually taking the first prize. The "Gymnastics for non-instructors" was another well-contested event, and was won by Bandsman Laverock, of the 1st Battalion Royal Fusiliers. "Putting the shot" was practically a duel between Private Ross, Lancashire Fusiliers, and Lance-Corporal Ryan, of the Glosters, the former eventually winning by 10 inches with a "put" of 32 feet 4 inches. The "high jump" was very good indeed on wet grass, Private Yates of the Lancashire Fusiliers clearing 5 ft. 4 in., whilst Lance-Corporal Bartell took the second prize with 5 ft. 3 in. The "long jump" was won by Staff Assistant Apothecary Grey, I. M. S., who cleared 19ft., beating Private Yates by 4 inches. Lance-Corporal Bartell won the "pole jump" at 9 ft. 4 inches, Corporal Brown, of the Loyal North Lancashire Fusiliers, breaking down after clearing 9ft.

In the events open to Native Corps only, the "open gymmastics" prize was won by Staff Instructor Naik Salik Ram, 1st Bombay Lancers, and the "closed gymnastics" by Sapper Rama Lachiman. The "high jump" for natives fell to Naik Sheen Rajana, Bo. S. and M., and "putting the shot" to Lance Naik Jackey de Souza, 9th Bombay Infantry, who also won the high jump. The "pole jump" was won by Private Mahabal Sing, 8th Bo. Infantry.

The attendance on the race-course in the afternoon was not so large as on the previous day, the programme consistiug entirely of native events, most of which could not be brought to a conclusion until the following day. The regimental competitions, "Lance *versus* Sword," were concluded, and those of "Lance *versus* Lance" nearly finished ; but the most interesting event of the day was the competition for Colonel Heyland's prizes.

A complete list of the prize-takers is unavoidably held over until to-morrow.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE following officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the Service on the dates given below :—

Brigade-Surgeon G. S. Sutherland, M.D., Examiner of Medical and Fund Accounts, Bengal, from June 26th last.

Major R. J. Waller, Bengal Staff Corps, Second-in-Command, 45th Bengal Infantry, on the 28th inst.

Lieut-Colonel R. J. McGhee, Madras Staff Corps Wing Commander, 27th Madras Infantry, from July 31st last.

Colonel B. Fischer, Madras Staff Corps, Consular Agent at Karikal and Pondicherry, on Oct. 15 next.

Colonel J. M. Kerr, Madras Cavalry, Commandant 3rd M.L.C., on the 19th inst.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	53	62	50	30	51	26	50	25
Aug. 25, Saturday ...	0	84	0	66	0	80	0	71
„ 26, Sunday.....	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	3
Total..	54	46	51	2	52	6	51	27
Total corresponding date of last year ...	73	56	73	90	72	10	68	39

B.-G.-J.-P RAILWAY.

THE return of rainfall on the B.-G.-J.-P. Railway as registered at 6 a.m., on the 23rd instant, is as follows :—

	Ghadechi.		Songad.		Dhoia.		Chuda.		Chital.		Jetpur.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously reported.....	6	60	6	33	7	19	8	85	6	92	6	79
Rainfall on 23rd instant.....	0	45	0	42	0	78	0	50	1	5	0	62
Total up to date ..	7	5	6	75	7	97	9	35	7	97	7	41

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 26.—The barometer depression in Bengal has moved very slowly to the north-west, and has filled up very considerably during the past day. It is feeble to-day and winds have decreased considerably in force in South Bengal. The barometer changes are small, except in Central Bengal, where the barometer has risen briskly, and in the Punjab, where it is falling briskly. Winds are feebler on the West Coast and rain is falling in smaller amounts in Upper, Central and Western India. General rain has fallen in Bengal and heavy showers in West Rajputana and some parts of Southern India. Madura reports over three inches and Madras one. A partial break obtains to-day in Upper and Central India.

A CARD.—An IMPORTANT DISCOVERY is announced in the "Paris Figaro" of a valuable remedy for nervous debility, physical exhaustion, and kindred complaints. The discovery was made by a missionary in Old Mexico ; it saved him from a miserable existence and premature decay. The Rev. Joseph Holmes, Bloomsbury Mansions, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., will send the prescription, free of charge, on receipt of a self-addressed stamped envelope. Mention this paper.

THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

PRIZES were distributed on Saturday afternoon to the successful pupils of the above school, a donation having been given by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhownagar for the purpose. Mr. M. M. Bhownagree, C. I. E., was asked to preside, Mr. Dadabhoy Dorabji Chinoy, the proprietor of the school, read the following report :—

It is with feelings of very great pleasure that I crave leave, before severing my connection with this school, to submit a brief report of its progress during the last two years. This school was opened on the 10th of June, 1886, and, as its name indicates, the main object for which it was established was the imparting of commercial knowledge in book-keeping ledger entries, &c., according to both the Vernacular and English systems, and, in general, mercantile routine work, with a view to enable the youths of the rising generation to gain their living in the different branches of the increasing trade of this great city, but I am sorry to say that for want of public support I had to give up within a short time this idea and to adopt the usual course of studies followed in all other schools aided by Government. In the beginning the school had but fifty boys on its rolls, but this day it commands a number thrice as great. In addition to the supervision which I personally exercise over the school, it has an efficient staff of six teachers, and I am glad to say that the progress made under these gentlemen is very satisfactory and encouraging, for when, in the end of January last, the school was registered and examined for a grant-in-aid in the vernacular and and middle school departments only, it succeeded in securing nearly Rs. 800 as a grant for 1887, which is without doubt a very handsome sum, taking into consideration the short existence of the school and the very limited time left at our disposal to to prepare boys according to Government standards for the examination. I may here add that I am highly thankful to T. B. Kirkham, Esq., Educational Inspector, C. D., for having kindly supported my application to Government for a grant by drawing attention to my humble qualifications and long experience in school work. I am highly gratified to inform you that the same grant has been sanctioned for this year, and I am perfectly confident the school will come off as successful in the inspection this year as it did in the examination last year, nay even more so. I am sure the results obtained by the school last year will speak for themselves. The average daily attendance of the school was 86 per cent., and the discipline and tone of the school are, I am glad to say, all that could be desired. In addition to the ordinary curriculum of studies, I have provided for giving moral and religious instruction by securing through the Rahme-Maze-Mazdiasni Sabha, the services of an educated priest, Heravad Mehr-nosji Burjorji Dastoor, Mehrji Rana of the Sir J. Jeejeebhoy Zend and Pehlvi Madressa. This gentleman shows great zeal in the performance of his duties, but I am sorry to say that I do not meet with that hearty support and co-operation from the parents which such a measure so well deserves. I cannot help expressing my deep regret that, owing to certain circumstances, I am obliged to sever my connection with this school, but I do so with a firm conviction that I leave it on a sound basis and in the hands of one who will do all in his power to improve its efficiency, I refer to my worthy friend, Mr. Framji B. Master, a Graduate of the Bombay University and proprietor of the Bombay High School. This gentleman is so well known in educational circles that it is needless to say anything more about his unquestionable ability for conducting the school. It would be ungrateful on my part if I let this opportunity pass by without expressing my deep sense of obligation to Mr. D. N. Wadia, M. A., Principal, Sir J. Jeejeebhoy Parsi Benevolent Institution, for the very valuable advice and guidance I had from him, from time to time, in the management and organization of my school ; and now last, but not least, I very gladly convey my sincere thanks to the H.H. the Thakor Sahib of Bhownagar for kindly subscribing a sum of Rs. 700 for the purpose of giving prizes to the successful students of this school. In conclusion, I beg to thank you, Mr. Chairman, for honouring me with your presence. It is well known that you take much interest in the cause of education, and the readiness with which you consented to preside here is a proof of it.

The boys then gave recitations, which were well rendered and much applauded.

The chairman, having awarded the prizes, said :—

The prizes having been distributed, Mr. Bhownagree said : Mr. Dadabhai and gentlemen,—I wish that the intelligent students who have just returned to the other room after receiving their prizes were face to face with us, so that they might hear me express with what pleasure all of us have listened to the clever recitations which they gave before us a few minutes ago. I am sure, gentlemen, you share with me the belief that the skilful rendering of the pieces to which we have listened is a proof that the teaching which the pupils of this school have been receiving during the period covered by the report which the headmaster has read to us, has been sound and healthy. It makes us regret all the more that the gentleman to whom this school owes its origin is to sever his immediate connection with it soon. You have seen for yourselves that he has brought it to a satisfactory state of existence, and it is to be regretted that circumstances over which he has no control compel this school to lose his services. Nor is our feeling of regret on this occasion confined to this matter only. You have heard it stated in the report that this school, which was started for the purpose of imparting to its students commercial instruction, as its name imports, has had to change its character and become an ordinary Anglo-Vernacular institution, teaching according to the Government standards which lead up to the University Entrance Examination. Now although instruction of this kind is not to be deprecated, still I have been for a long time of opinion that it has been overdone, and that the mad race for this single description of school instruction on which people have entered has proved detrimental to the pursuit of those industrial subjects a study of which is necessary for the growth of a rising community like ours. This, however, is a subject worthy of larger discussion than it can have at a gathering like this, so that I consider it right to revert to the pleasing function of congratulating the headmaster and the assistant teachers on the success that has attended their work during the past year. I am sure that if the young students of this academy will but diligently follow the teaching of their masters they will lay here the ground-work of success in the several careers on which they will enter in after life. They cannot for instance do better than follow the example of their worthy head-master, of whom I can say that the exertions he has thrown into the task of securing success to this school have been unselfish and unmercenary. I wish we could think the same of the work of all those who belong to the honourable fraternity of teachers in Bombay, but I am sorry that the practice which has for some years been followed by some of its members of advertising themselves in a certain way bars this presumption in their favour. No doubt advertising is to a certain extent necessary in respect of schools, but when you arrive at the point of advertising your wares as better than those of your neighbour's it has on the youthful mind of students a pernicious influence, and sows the seeds of jealousy and uncharitableness regarding others. This I distinctly say ought to be avoided in respect of schools at least, and while I am sure that the able men who form the teaching staff of this school have never been guilty of the weakness mentioned by me, let us hope that others elsewhere who belong to the honourable profession of teachers will also do their utmost to avoid it. Gentlemen, there remains nothing for me to do before closing the proceedings of this evening but to repeat that we have experienced much pleasure by being allowed to take part in it, and to wish it a successful future.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabraji a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

A BALL was given on the night of the 22nd at Viceregal Lodge on the scale of that which always marks the Queen's Birthday at the opening of the season. It was a full dress State function, and the gathering was a brilliant one owing to the large number of military officers present, many having travelled up from the hill cantonments below Simla. As we surmised after the small dance on the 8th instant, the ball-room is not one whit too large for Simla society when mustered in full force. A programme of some nineteen dances, broken only by a formal supper, as on great State occasions, gave everyone a chance of trying the floor and of looking their best when moving under electric light. In spite of a downpour of rain the attendance was very large, and this, the first great ball in the new Viceregal Lodge, only came to an end in the very small hours.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," *for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

PROPOSED SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

AT the High Court chambers, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott on Saturday, sanction was asked on behalf of the voluntary liquidators, Messrs. Ryrie and Leath, to the sale of the property of the mills to Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee for a sum of three lakhs of rupees. The proposed sale was opposed by a number of shareholders and creditors. The Hon. Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow, and Hemming, appeared for the voluntary liquidators, in support of the sale. Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the intending purchaser and tenderer, Mr. Jamsetjee Hormusjee. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the debenture-holders. Mr. Chalk appeared for Nowrojee Cursetjee and Co., creditors of the mills. Mr. Lynch appeared for Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the agents, for the trustees for the debenture-holders, and for the Chartered Bank, in support of the sale. Mr. Roughton appeared for one of the creditors, also in support of the sale. Mr. Hemming also supported the sale on behalf of a number of shareholders and creditors. On the other hand, those who opposed the sale were Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, on behalf of Mahomedali Jafferjee, a creditor ; Mr. Gilbert, who appeared on behalf of a number of shareholders ; and Mr. Inverarity, who appeared for himself as a shareholder of the mills.

Mr. Latham said it would be proper to mention to his lordship that since being appointed a voluntary liquidator, Mr. Ryrie had become a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company, the agents.

His lordship suggested an amicable settlement by a public auction of the property, the upset price being three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Your lordship's proposal will meet our wishes.

Mr. Hemming : We offered to sell the property to anybody who would give more than three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : We declined to make an offer so long as the liquidators were connected with the conduct of the sale, because they themselves were intending purchasers.

His lordship said his suggestion was made to save the expenses of further litigation.

Mr. Latham : That is the real difficulty. They oppose the sale, and yet nobody has ever offered more than three lakhs of rupees. Mr. Kirkpatrick's client is a mere puppet to wreck the company. We are ready to pay him off.

Mr. Hemming : We offered several times to pay him, but he won't accept the money.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said Rs. 1,960 were due to his client, but he was offered Rs. 1,360. He was not bound to accept that offer. He would accept Rs. 1,960 and his costs.

Mr. Hemming said that creditors to the extent of Rs. 5,13,000 were in favor of the offer, and that their interest was overwhelming. The opposition was made by those interested to a small amount.

Mr. Latham read a final affidavit made by the voluntary liquidators.

His lordship said the liabilities of the company appeared to be between five and six lakhs while the assets were between three and four lakhs.

Mr. Latham said the liabilities were Rs. 5,13,000, so that it would require an offer of Rs. 2,13,000 more to entitle any shareholder to have an interest in the matter.

Mr. Inverarity said it would have to be enquired into how the capital of six lakhs was so far brought down.

Mr. Latham said the liquidators had been unable to get a higher offer than three lakhs of rupees. After stating these facts, they left the matter in his lordship's hands. They had despaired of getting a higher offer, and they would be very glad if a higher offer could be obtained.

His lordship asked if Mr. Turner could give an idea of how much higher an offer could be.

Mr. Turner said it was impossible for him to assure the court with any certainty that an offer of more than three lakhs could be got although it was possible. The purchasers would be very few indeed.

Mr. Latham : We entirely place ourselves in your lordship's hands.

Mr. Starling said the sum of Rs. 13,000 was due to Jamsetjee Hormusjee, and Rs. 135,000 to his firm. He had acted in the most honourable manner throughout, and had never sought to take advantage of the liquidation of the company. He had no interest whatever in bringing the company to a liquidation, and he would be a large loser, the total debts being over five lakhs of rupees. It was impossible the offer could be increased by two lakhs. The conduct of the liquidators had been characterised by a general spirit of fairness. Some wild rumours had got abroad, and the shareholders and creditors had formed wrong impressions based on those rumours, but none of them came forward to make a higher offer in response either to the former advertisement or the fresh one that was published a day or two ago to invite tenders.

His lordship : Has there been a fresh advertisement inviting tenders ?

Mr. Starling said the liquidators had invited fresh tenders till the day preceding, but no fresh tender had been made. It was a gratuitous insult when the court was about to be seized with the matter, to say, that the liquidators were not fit persons or fair in receiving the tender. The liquidators said they had considered the offer, and that, in their opinion, it was a fair offer in view of all the particulars which they had set forth in detail. On the other hand, the court had the statements of persons who opposed the sale, and who only said that the offer was not sufficient. Why, then, did they not ask the court to have a valuer appointed ? His lordship had nothing but the very wildest assertions as to a possible higher value. The learned counsel asked the court to sanction the sale.

Mr. Hemming said the main question was whether there was any reasonable prospect of a higher offer being made ? He said there was none up to yesterday. The liquidator's had not concealed from the court a single fact, and it was true that, notwithstanding the strenuous opposition that had been going on for a long time, not a single new fact had been brought forward against the tender or against the liquidators. A host of witnesses could be produced to say that three lakhs of rupees was a very liberal offer indeed. Mr. Hemming remarked that, if the offer was not accepted, the opposing creditors should be required to give a guarantee that the upset price would not be less than three lakhs of rupees.

Mr. Lynch said his clients were of opinion that the offer of three lakhs was about the best that could be obtained ; and he was instructed to say that the sale would be very advantageous. If the tender was not accepted, there was a chance of getting a very much lower tender only.

Mr. Roughton said his clients were for the acceptance of the tender. There was a loss of a lakh of rupees a year, and what was the good of carrying on the concern ?

Mr. Jardine, for the debenture-holders, said it was a proper offer, and there was no guarantee that a higher offer would ever be made.

Mr. Inverarity said all the parties represented before the Court were interested in the purchase except the balance of unsecured creditors and the shareholders. The learned counsel's point was that the court had no jurisdiction to sanction the sale. He did not wish to impute anything to the liquidators or the tenderer beyond that they had been very foolishly advised. He would admit that they were acting *bona fide*. But the fact was that the persons who wanted to sell the property were the persons who were going to buy it. The only person who had offered the property for sale was himself a bidder for its purchase. It was contrary to the principles on which a court gave its sanction to such sales. Now, it was a fact that people would not go to rival bidders to offer more ; and in a case like this the court would appoint a third person to have the conduct of the sale, allowing the trustees to bid if they chose to do so. In the case of the New Dhurrumsey Mills, Gokaldas Madhowjee, a large debenture-holder, wanted to purchase the mill. The highest offer was eleven lakhs, and yet the price realised at an auction sale was twelve lakhs of rupees. What was the reason ? When every one was free to bid and to get all particulars from an independent person, he was tempted to make a higher offer. But people would not to go to Ewart, Latham and Co., and express their intentions to them, because they were the persons who wanted to sell and who were to be the purchasers. If the property was offered for sale by an independent person, the learned counsel said he would be surprised if an offer of more than three lakhs was not got.

The property was originally worth six lakhs of rupees ; and the value of land had gone up. The liquidators had misappreciated their position. The learned counsel said that not a single authority could be produced to show that a person holding a fiduciary position could be allowed to purchase unless an independent person were appointed to see that no more than the tender could be got.

Mr. Gilbert said, by the course he had taken in the matter, he wanted to try and save the liquidators from themselves ; but they would not allow him to save them from themselves. He knew that an offer of Rs. 4,50,000 could be got ; and, at any rate, he would do his best to get an offer of over three lakhs. The shareholders and creditors wanted an independent liquidator ; and he had certain matters to mention to the independent liquidator which he would do at the proper time.

Mr. Karkpatrick said that, in March, 1888, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. made a favourable report as to the value of the property. Were they to suppose that, when they wanted to buy the property, they made an unfavourable report ? The learned counsel referred to certain correspondence to show that this purchase was to be made in partnership. It appeared that these gentlemen, who now said that it was impossible to get more than three lakhs of rupees, had issued a private circular in March last, setting forth the prospects of the company in the most glowing terms and telling Jamsetjee Hormusjee, the tenderer, that his offer of three lakhs of rupees was much too low ; and that they must go before the court to get it sanctioned. These facts would justify a shareholder or creditor to come forward and satisfy himself that the tender was that of a *bona fide* purchaser, and that the price was the highest possible price that could be got. The creditors and shareholders were entitled to come before the court and see that the tender was *bona fide*, and that no higher amount could be got. The learned counsel said that the advertisement published by the liquidators was misleading, as it was not according to the terms of the order made. Had the name of Jamsetjee Hormusjee been mentioned in the advertisement as directed in the order, the shareholders and creditors would have been led to make enquiries regarding the tenderer ; but Jamsetjee's name was concealed, the learned counsel did not say intentionally concealed ; and the result was that no enquiries were made. Then, there was not a word mentioned about the good-will. This matter had not been carried out as it ought to have been ; and an attempt was made to sell the property before the resolution to sell was legally complete. From the first there had been very great carelessness in the matter ; and the learned counsel said it was not a sale which his lordship would sanction. An independent person should have the carriage of the sale.

Mr. Latham said his clients would be quite willing that Mr. Turner should have the conduct of the sale. He would accept any remuneration to be fixed by the court.

Mr. Lynch said the trustees of the debenture-holders would no longer be responsible for the offer of three lakhs.

Mr. Inverarity said he was not concerned at the threat. If they sold under three lakhs, they might find themselves in an unpleasant position in this court. One large firm, who wished to buy, wanted to consult their head partners at home, and the learned counsel said that sufficient time should be given to intending purchasers.

His lordship, in disposing of the application, said : By special resolution, passed unanimously at a meeting of shareholders, duly convened on the 7th May last, and confirmed on the 28th May, this company was decided to be wound up voluntarily, and Mr. Ryrie and Mr. Leith were appointed liquidators ; and they were instructed to invite offers for the whole business and plant as a going concern. They were fully empowered to sell, but under the special circumstances of the case they have come to the court and submit to whatever order the court may think right to make. I may add that their conduct throughout in the matter has been, in my opinion, perfectly right and proper. The special facts are these : After much advertisement of the property in the chief newspapers of India, they had no enquiries about the property, and only one tender of three lakhs was made, which came from a syndicate, of which Mr. Ewart Latham and Mr. Leith, one of the liquidators, were prominent members, Mr. Ryrie, the other liquidator, is now a partner of Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. The two liquidators therefore came to the court, submitted the facts, and asked for the court's sanction for the sale or the court's directions. The sale is supported by the debenture-holders and their trustees. They are supported by all the creditors save one, who pushes his opposition so far as to have applied for a liquidation under the court. They are also supported by holders of 201 shares. The opposing creditor has been offered the amount of his debt. He refuses unless his costs are paid also. Such costs as were found due by the court were offered, but that was refused. I cannot think such opposition worthy of attention. But the sale is also opposed by Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, and Mr. Gilbert representing shareholders, and I do not doubt for a moment the *bona fides* of their opposition. Their interest is only remote, as the assets are not at present at all equal to the liabilities. But they maintain the debts may be decreased on investigation, and of course the assets would grow if these three lakhs could be increased. I am therefore in this position. Persons practically trustees request the court's direction as to sale to them, amongst others, of property where the *cestuis que trust* are creditors or claimants, because the major part, almost to unanimity, have sanctioned the sale. I am met by the rule that trustees cannot be buyers under such circumstances unless they have the sanction of the whole body. If, however, I were convinced beyond a shadow of doubt that the sale was really for the benefit of all, I might perhaps in the case of a liquidation still sanction the sale. For I find the court has sanctioned purchases of a bankrupt's estate by assignees where the assent of a general meeting of creditors had been obtained. But I do not feel that absolute certainty in this case. Bidders may perhaps have held off because of the rumoured purchase. A sale by auction in independent hands may induce the public to come forward. At such a sale, the present tender might be renewed, and if there are no other *bona fide* bidders in the field, which I am strongly inclined to think is the case, the syndicate would still come in as purchasers. I think, at any rate, I am bound by the law as regards transactions by trustees to order such an action. There must be a sale by auction, upset price three lakhs, with leave to the liquidators or any party to bid Mr. Turner, the provisional liquidator, to have the conduct of the sale. Advertisements to issue. Sale to be in two months' time. Costs of parties appearing, one set of costs for creditors, one for debenture-holders, and one for shareholders, out of the company's assets.

GYMNEMA SYLVESTRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have followed with great interest the correspondence relating to the abovenamed plant, and beg in the interest of science to add a few facts. The name Gymnema has no connection whatever with the peculiar properties of the leaves, but is derived from the Greek *gunos* naked, and *nema* a thread, and is an allusion to the peculiar structure of the stamens.

The genus contains twenty or thirty species, Asiatic, African and Australian. The peculiar properties of Gymnema Sylvestre have not been found in other species, while the leaves of one other species, Gymnema Lectiferium, by the native doctors of Ceylon are prescribed for producing milk after child-birth.

Gymnema Sylvestre was first described with drawing by the German botanist, Willdenow, in his Phytographia I, T. 5, p. 3, published in Erlangen, 1797, but there by the name of Periploca Sylvestris. Several years later it was described by the name of Asclepias Geminata, in Roxburgh's "Flora Indica," vol. II, Serampore, 1832.

Similar properties to those found in the root of Gymnema Sylvestre are, according to the natives, found in several other Asclepiads as in Hemidesmus-indicus and in Tylophora Asthmatica.

G. CARSTENSEN,
Superintendent, Victoria Gardens.

THE MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR : WHY NOT LET IT LEAK ?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the reservoir on Malabar Hill only leaks one per cent., as stated by the Municipal Commissioner, and if such leakage is unattended with the least danger to its stability as we are assured on good authority, why not let it leak ? It is proposed to expend Rs. 2,59,000 to repair this leak of one per cent. The supply of water afforded by the reservoir is stated to be six gallons a head daily to each of the whole population. But as its distribution is limited it may fairly be taken to be equal to the combined supply of the Vehar and Toolsi Lakes, *i.e.*, twelve by six or eighteen gallons a head daily. As there are eight imperial pints in a gallon, one per cent. loss will therefore be about a pint and-a-half, or say two soda-water tumblerfuls, daily for each person ! Surely it is strange finance that prompts to a payment of more than two-and-a-half lakhs of rupees to effect so small a saving. I have not the papers at hand, but it would be interesting to compare the proposed costs for repairs with the total original cost of the reservoir. It certainly is not in the proportion of 99 to 1. It strikes me forcibly that this cost for repairs looks very like "paying too dear for one's whistle." Even the small leakage that does occur might be utilized for the proposed Zoological Gardens on the Chowpatty side of the h

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 25.

THURSDAY'S and yesterday's telegrams through Reuter, delayed in transmission, show several changes in financial items from Wednesday's quotations. Consols had remained steady in London at 99⅜; but in Paris, Rentes were ¼ per cent. lower at 105¼, and Exchange in London had advanced two centimes, say to Francs 25·39½. Silver (as previously advised through private channels) was 1·16d. down at 42d. per oz. Four per cent. Rupee Securities advanced ⅛th on Thursday, but thereafter declined ¼ per cent., yesterday's quotation being £67¼; in the other denomination there was a fall of ¼ per cent. on Thursday, and a further decline yesterday of ⅛ per cent. at £69¼. Indian Sterling loan had been steady at 105¾. A payment of about £325,000 in Gold had been made into the Bank of England; and the Bank's Weekly Returns show that the Reserve stood on Wednesday evening at 43 per cent. of the Liabilities, thus making an increase of 3 per cent. in the former item during the week. The Bank rate remained at 3 per cent., and the market rates of Discount were also unchanged. The weekly shipments of specie advised are £50,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay.

Harvest operations at home being hindered, we are told, by bad weather, the feeling in Mark Lane was still firmer on Thursday, and prices of East Indian Wheat, to arrive, were 3d. per quarter higher for Hard Red and Club No. 1 and 2. There was no further change in these quotations yesterday; but Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was 7d. and 9d. per cental dearer for Nos. 1 and 2, respectively. At yesterday's estimate of 1,680,000 quarters, there were 80,000 quarters less Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom than was the case a week ago. In Mincing Lane, Linseed was firmer on Thursday, and Calcutta quality was 3d. to 6d. per quarter higher to arrive. Rapeseed continued strong in tone, but without any further change in value. Yesterday's quotations for Oilseeds come unaltered; but Coffee was firm, and Mid.-Plantation was 1s. dearer, at 83s. per cwt.

A poor day's business was done in Liverpool on Thursday, the sales having reached only 7,000 bales, inclusive of 500 Surats, and the market closed quiet, Surats steady, with spot prices unchanged all round. American Arrivals were also unaltered for December-January, but 1-64d. higher in all other positions. The market closed in the same state last evening, and still without any movement in the price of ready Cotton; but in American Arrivals there was an advance of 1-64d. per lb. in November to January deliveries, other quotations, however, coming unaltered. Yesterday's message calls the Manchester Market easier; but no change is made in the quotations usually wired.

New York telegrams advise an advance of three points in November Futures on Thursday, and of two points more yesterday, making the quotation 9·48 cents; out the spot price has remained unchanged at 10⅜ cents.

Reuter's weekly figures show the Liverpool Sales to have been on about the same scale as for the previous week; but the amount taken by the trade and forwarded was 8,000 bales less at 47,000 bales. The total Stock had decreased during the week by 40,000 bales, and was yesterday 142,000 bales less than in 1887 at the same time; while, compared with the year before, the deficiency shown is 78,000 bales. The stock of Surats stood at 76,000 bales, which is 4,000 bales less than it was a week ago. The total visible supply had fallen off by 80,000 bales during the week; and of East Indian Cotton there were 25,000 bales less in sight. Compared with the preceding two years the total visible supply was yesterday 317,000 bales less than in 1887, and 254,000 bales below that for 1886; while of East Indian Cotton 263,000 bales and 91,000 bales less were visible than in those two years, respectively. The American figures now show an increase of 268,000 bales in total Receipts at the U. S. Ports compared with last season; and of 130,000 bales as against 1885-6. It will be noticed from our usual statement given below that the Stock at the U. S. Ports is heavier by 82,000 bales than it was at this time last year, though the exports to Great Britain and the Continent have been 218,000 bales more in the aggregate.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Week's receipts	19,000	19,000	12,000
" exports to U. K.	7,000	18,000	14,000
" " Continent	4,000	5,000	1,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	5,321,000	5,233,000	5,391,000
" exports to U. K. " "	2,799,000	2,683,000	2,536,000
" " Cont. " "	1,808,000	1,705,000	1,740,000
" Stock in the Ports	172,000	90,000	178,000

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 24th inst. affords the following comparisons with the two previous years:—

	1888.	1887.	1886.
Totol supply of kinds	910,000	1,256,000	1,193,610
" Surats	238,000	493,500	327,170

For the United Kingdom only the figures are:—

Stock in Liverpool	425,000	5 6,800	502,830
" London	2,000	40,000	20,000
American Afloat	10,000	40,000	21,000
East Indian "	25,000	31,000	58,000
	462,000	6·0,800	601,830

Price of Mid-Uplands	5 11-16d.	5¼d.	5¼d.
" Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16d.	3½d.	3 13-16d.
Difference	1½d.	1¾d.	1 5-16d.

In our local Cotton market, prices of ready stuff have remained steady at about their previous level; but there has been no increase of business, the total purchases reported summing up little over 1,000 bales, consisting principally of Digras, at Rs. 213-15, and Westerns at Rs. 201; together with a little Compta, ginned, at Rs. 203; and Bhagulkote, at Rs. 198 per candy. Rates for contracts in the next crop may be called about Re. 1 lower, with few buyers. We hear of "Good" Broach having been booked between native operators at Rs. 227, for March delivery; and Phownuggur of the same class, at Rs. 198, for May; and there are said to be sellers of Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 166, Rs. 175½ and Rs. 185½ for the three current grades, respectively.

WHEAT.—Supported by the news from the other side this market has continued strong in tone, and a large business has again been done, while prices have advanced one anna per cwt. all round. We now quote:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
White Pessy (91 per cent.)	5	3	0	per cwt.
Do. (85 ")	5	2	0	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	5	0	0	"
Red Delhi	4	10	0	"
Hard Yellow	4	8	0	"
Red Ahmedabad	4	9	0	"
Hard Red	4	1	0	"

SEED, on the other hand, have been much quieter, only a moderate business has been passing, and quotations are one anna per cwt. lower. We quote *Linseed* at Rs. 6-9-0; *Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed*, at Rs. 7-13-0 to Rs. 7-14-0; *Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed* at Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 7-10-0; and *Red Cawnpore* at Rs. 6-14-0 per cwt.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	403 bales.
Wheat	27,687 cwts.
Linseed	14,126 "
Rapeseed	4,525 "
Poppyseed	1,962 "
Groundnuts	1,014 "

FREIGHTS continue firm, and what business has been done to-day has been at an advance of about 6d. per ton on yesterday's rates. The Cuba (s) is reported to have been fixed for picked ports at 20s. to 20s. 6d. per ton, for September-October loading.

EXCHANGE opened steady at yesterday's rates, and remained quite steady thereat with a tendency to firmess in view of news from Calcutta reporting a rather firmer market there. A fair amount of business has been done in both ready and forward Private Paper at 1s. 4 9-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits, and Wire Transfer at 1s. 4¾d; and towards the close Bank Telegraphic was also sold to private buyers, for October-December transfer, and to a bank, at 1s. 4 1-8d. but it is doubtful if more could have been obtained at the rate. We call rates steady at closing at:—

	Ready.	Forward.	
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-16d.	1s 4 3-16d.	"
Credits do	1s. 4 9-32d.	1s 4 9-32d. to 3-16d.	"
Francs	1·72	1·72 to 1·72½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been very quiet to-day at a decline of 1-16 per cent. from yesterday's closing rates, Fours for cash having been quoted at 100 11-16 for cash, at 100⅜ for the coming account, and 100½ for the September settlement. 100⅜ is still nominally named for the other Paper.

SHARES have become quiet again, and the following are the only important changes in our list this evening:—Madras United Mill shares have declined Rs. 75; and New Great Eastern, and Ripon, Rs. 5 each. Colaba Land and Mill have advanced Rs. 10; and David, and Lukhmidas Khimji are Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 10 lower for the second issue. Bank of Bengal shares have advanced to Rs. 1,000.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

HAVELOCK—August 7, at Charleville-road, West Kensington, the wife of Col Havelock, Madras Staff Corps, Retired, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BURGE—PADLEY—August 2, at Piccadilly, Gerard Rodon, son of the late Rev Millward Rodon Burge, Chaplain Bengal Presidency, to Theodora Vessey, daughter of the Rev J 9 Padley, M A. of Bloem.
GORDON—EVANS—July 31, at Kensington-park, Frederic Philip Augustus Gordon, of Hyderabad, Deccan, son of the late Philip Brodie Gordon, of Madras, to Margaret Evelyn, daughter of the Rev T Evans, of Colville-road, Kensington-park.
HUGHES—LIGHTFOOT—August 2, at Lancaster-gate, Captain A L Hughes, Bombay Staff Corps, son of A W Hughes, Esq., retired Bom I C S, to Frances Amy, daughter of the late W Lightfoot, Esq., of Edgbaston.
KAYE—COLVIN—August 1, at Hanover-square, Horace Kaye, 2nd Batt Highland Lt Infantry, son of the late Martin J Kaye, Indian Army, of Porchester-terrace, Hyde-park, to Emily, daughter of Sir Auckland Colvin, K C M G, Lieut Gov of the North-West Provinces, India

DEATHS.

BARNETT—August 6, at Hayward's-heath, Sussex, Emma, wife of G A Barnett, Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Bombay.
BRIND—August 3, after a short illness, General Sir James Brind, R A, G C B, aged 80.
BURTON—August 6, at Chepstow-villas, Notting-hill, W, Sir William Westbrook Burton, Knt. late Judge at Cape of Good Hope; at Sydney, Australia; at Supreme Court, Madras; and President of the Legislative Council, Sydney, Australia.
HOGG—August 5, at Worthing, Anne Geraldine Hogg, wife of Frederick Metcalfe Hogg, Esq., late of the I C S. Beng al, aged 71.
LISTON—July 31, at Broughton, Peeblesshire, Henry, son of Col J Liston, Bengal Staff Corps, aged 23.
OTTLEY—August 3, at West Kensington, Fanny, widow of Capt R G Ottley, M S Corps, aged 38.
SOWERBY—August 2, at Putteridge Park, Herts, George Sowerby, Col 3rd Batt Durham Light Infantry.
WELCHMAN—August 4, in London, Constance Mary Isabel, daughter of Col Welchman, Bengal Cavalry, aged 17.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DRAKE—August 17, at Kabrai-Hamirpur Zilla, Central India Agency, the wife of H Drake, Indian Midland Railway, of a son.
DOMINY—August 21, at Makaibarce, Kurseong, the wife of H Dominy, of a son.
RADFORD—August 15, at Hurst Lodge, Dalhousie, the wife of Captain O C Radford, 4th Punjab Infantry, of a daughter.
TURNER—August 19 at Dehra, the wife of Lieut J G Turner, Viceroy's Body Guard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

STRICKLAND—NEWTON—August 21, at St. John's in the Wilderness Church Naini Tal, by the Rev G R Dennis, Lieut W A W Strickland R S C, Assistant Commissioner, Burma, eldest son of Colonel W G M Strickland, M S C, to Florence, second daughter of S B Newton, Esq., C E, Bhowallie, Naini Tal.

DEATHS.

ALEXANDER—August 19, at Lucknow, E H Alexander, infant daughter of Sergeant Alexander, 17th D C O Lancers, aged 3 months.
BLOOD—August 22, at Ajmere, Robert Stewart, the son of B W Blood, aged 10 months and 6 days.
SHERMAN—August 19, at Nellore, Kathleen Mary Standiver, dearly loved child of H Carr Sherman and Minnie, his wife, aged 1 year and 4 days.
SPENCER—August 10, at Delhi, John Charles Spencer, Inland Salt Revenue, retired, aged 57 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1888.

THE India Office, notwithstanding the persevering resistance of the Government of India, have sanctioned Mr. Duff Bruce's scheme for the construction of a line of railway from Delhi to Umballa and Kalka, and for its being worked on a twenty-five years' contract by the East Indian Railway. The Government had an unusually wide field of choice in determining upon ways and means and of agencies for bringing Simla into communication with the great railway systems of India, and it is generally believed, outside the India Office, that the route determined upon and the agency chosen for working the new line are not the best that might have been selected. The direct route from Delhi to Umballa is undoubtedly through a country that will be productive of traffic, and any further delay in coming to a decision would have been especially disappointing to the people of the Kurnool district, who have an abundant grain production for which they have long asked for facilities for getting it to market. But the route has been objected to as unfairly competing with the by no means circuitous line by which the North-Western already connects Delhi with Umballa *via* Saharunpore, and this objection, whether there be much or little in it, will not be made any less of now that the working of the new loop line has been entrusted to the East Indian. One of the proposals which were in competition with Mr. Duff Bruce's scheme was one in which Western India was interested by the provision that it would have made for shortening the distance between the B. B. and C. I. system and Delhi. In addition to improving the communication with Delhi and to opening up the rich country watered by the Sirhind Canal system, this scheme, by means of a direct line from Phalera—the present junction on the Rajputana-Malwa line for the Sambhur Salt Lake—to Rewari would have shortened the distance between Bombay and Delhi by about sixty miles. From Rewari the line would have gone to Kurnool, there joining the Delhi-Umballa direct line. There is nothing in this proposal the ultimate acceptance of which need be affected by the decision that has been come to in regard to the Delhi-Umballa route. To a large extent it may be deemed a necessary complement to it, for Umballa and the country south of it would profit at least as much by the establishment, through Rewari and the B. B. and C. I. system, of improved communication with Western India as it will by direct connection, *via* Kurnool and Delhi, with the East India system and Calcutta. The recent decision in regard to the Umballa and Delhi line, therefore, need not be regarded as anything more than a partial solution of the problem which has been brought under the notice of Government. The reasons which prompted a syndicate last year to urge the Government to take up the more extensive scheme still exist. The syndicate which, as we stated at the time, differs little, if at all, from the *personnel* of the directorate of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has by no means abandoned the intention to press for sanction to a line from Phalera to Rewari, and from a point near that junction to Kurnool, and thence to Jagadhri. This will open up a rich grain-producing country to the western ports, and will meet the often expressed wants of the people of that district. Ultimately, it is possible, a further development may be given to the scheme. An extension from Jagadhri, up the Jumna Valley to the Dehra Dun and the Nahan country, would serve a region that needs to be opened up by railways. An important strategic necessity would be satisfied by the prolongation of the line through the Giri Valley towards Simla. The strength of the forces encamped on the hills overlooking the Giri Valley will in the future constitute a reason for an advance in that direction, and it will not be difficult to satisfy the military authorities of the necessity of bringing them within reach of the three great railway systems that concentrate at Delhi. All this may seem like looking somewhat far ahead, but a railway programme that takes account of local necessities alone would have small claims upon the confidence of Government, and it is an immense recommendation to any scheme that while it will satisfy an immediate commercial necessity it may ultimately play an important part in military policy.

The suggestion of the *Pioneer* that the Government of India, in order to retaliate on the India Office for opposing them in regard to the Umballa Delhi line, should sanction the B. B. and C. I. project of "a straight line from Jagadhri to Phalera Junction," seems scarcely appropriate when the intrinsic merits of the scheme are so great as they are in this case. To the Government of India, we may be sure, it can be no recommendation for this scheme that it "would tap the downward traffic from a point between Umballa and Saharunpore and divert it to Bombay instead of Calcutta," and it is only a piece of delicate but inappropriate *persiflage* to speak of it as "a temptation that seems likely to be resisted." The time cannot be far distant when the Government of India will look upon the B. B. and C. I. project not as a temptation but as an opportunity—an opportunity for making a further and an important contribution to the work of railway extension. For, on the whole, people in India are trustful of the ultimate judgment of the Supreme Government in these matters, provided always—and the saving clause is of vital importance—they are allowed reasonable "liberty of appreciation and of action," as the diplomatists say, in regard to the proposals that are submitted to them. But it is precisely because the last word is spoken not in India but in England that the public sometimes find it extremely difficult to await with either patience or confidence the official consideration of a given project of railway policy. The complaint is not now against the very full measure of control which the Government exacts in return for a guarantee of interest which in some important cases is potential rather than actual. This, there is often ground for asserting, is too constant, too detailed, too masterful to be strictly warranted by the financial responsibilities which the Government has undertaken in regard to the guaranteed railways. But in this connection it is an intervention of another kind and coming from another direction that is open to remark. People in India know by this time, if they did not know before, something of the personal composition of the Public Works Committee of the Secretary of State's Council. General Strachey's evidence has told us much that was instructive on that point. When therefore we hear of the Government of India and the Secretary of State being at issue on such questions as that of the terms on which a railway should be made, the route it should take, and the agency by which it should be worked, there is a strong and a legitimate tendency, precedent to any evidence that may be adduced on the subject, to believe that the Government of India are right and the Secretary of State is wrong. That belief was abundantly justified in the case of both the Indian Midland and the Nagpur-Bengal lines, when the ill-informed and prejudiced obstructiveness of the India Office—or to be more exact the Public Works Committee of the Secretary of State's Council—delayed and all but defeated two projects for which the Government of India fought hard, with the fullest approbation of every man in this country who knew anything of the matters in issue. Perhaps if we had known five years ago what General Strachey has since confessed about the way in which the Council safeguard the interests entrusted to them public opinion would have been stronger and more prompt than it was in overruling their mischievous and unscrupulous obstruction. Now, at all events, we know what manner of men they are who advise and direct the Secretary of State in his railway policy, and who make themselves the bane of the Government and of every railway administration in India that claims for itself a voice in working out its manifest destiny. The companies, in the view of these adepts in advising people to their detriment, are agencies not fit to be trusted with ordinary commercial responsibility. Whether the legitimate aspirations of a company towards expansion in the direction in which trade and public convenience invite it shall be gratified or thwarted is often held to be a matter on which only the gentlemen in St. James's Park who thought the Deccan Mining concession a good thing for the Nizam can alone pronounce judgment. Apart from the merits or demerits of any particular scheme that may now be before the India Office it seems to us to be a question that claims serious consideration whether the harassing and distrustful treatment to which the companies are often subjected by the home authorities might not with infinite advantage give place to a policy in which the ordinary commercial incentives would have freer play in the directorates. To go further than this, and to say that the Government of India, too, should have a freer hand in the shaping of Indian Railway policy, is to enter at once upon the large question of restricting the power for mischievous and dilatory intervention which the Secretary of State's Council at present enjoys—a question with which every interest in India is vitally concerned.

AT a second meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, of which a voluminous report has been sent to us, a resolution has been carried in favour of co-operation with the National Congress. At a crowded meeting of the Anjuman convened in order to enable Mussulman opinion outside the Anjuman to be heard, a resolution had been carried by a majority against Mussulmans joining the Congress. Mr. Budrudin Tyabji, who presided at the second meeting, explained that the Anjuman having received in July a letter from the Committee of the Congress, it was resolved to join the Congress, but before sending a final reply it was considered desirable to ascertain the views of some of the Mussulman community who were not members of the Anjuman. At the meeting so convened the majority, consisting of outsiders, passed a resolution disapproving of the Congress. It was now for the Anjuman to decide what course that body should take. Several speakers spoke strongly in favour of joining the Congress, holding that the majority of the previous meeting did not represent the educated section of the community, and condemned the Congress without knowing what it really meant. On the other hand Mr. M. H. Hakim said that the chief object of the Congress was to force Government to give representative government to the Natives of India. The chairman stated that there was no such resolution. All that was proposed was to make some change in the Legislative Councils. Mr. Hakim retorted that if representative government was not the immediate aim of the Congress, they would ask for it very soon. It was a good thing in itself, but it would be premature for the Mussulmans to join in the movement, for they were could not keep pace with the Hindus and Parsis, and it would be better for them to devote their time and attention to the advancement of education. Amongst the two hundred thousand Mussulmans of Bombay there were, he said, one M. A., four or five B. A.'s, two barristers, and about twenty others who had matriculated. What proportion did this bear to the educated representatives of other communities? This speech was strongly resented by Mr. Abdoola M. Dharamsey, who said that if Mr. Hakim, who was the leader of the opposition, had no clear ideas to what the Congress desired, what could the ignorant Mahomedans who supported him know of the matter? It was affirmed that last year Mr. Hakim himself had declared his willingness to be a delegate to the Congress, but this he positively denied. On the question of the educational status of the Mussulmans, Khan Bahadur G. M. Moonshi called the attention of the meeting to what he held to be the special significance of the action of the Government in ordering that not more than a thousand students should henceforth be allowed on the rolls of the Elphinstone High School, and that a limit should also be fixed at all the other schools. The Mussulmans, he stated, would be the greatest sufferers by this. Parsis and Hindus have schools of their own, whereas the only school the Mahomedans have is that of the Anjuman, which does not teach up to the Matriculation standard. The action of the Government in limiting the number at Government schools was considered by the speaker to be the outcome of the Congress, for as the Natives claimed that they had become competent to manage all their affairs, it was naturally assumed that they could establish and manage their own schools, and need not rely on Government help. He urged that the Mussulmans should give their exclusive attention to education, and let the Congress alone, for the Government had favoured Mahomedans with good appointments which they would not have got through the intercession of the Congress. The chairman maintained that joining the Congress would not interfere with the progress of education. He read a letter received from Government granting the Anjuman a plot of ground opposite the Victoria Station for their new schools; besides this the Government had given a grant of Rs 38,000 towards the cost of the building. This is in addition to the annual grant of Rs. 6,000, and irrespective of the Municipal grant of Rs. 5,000 towards the maintenance of the Mussulman school. He regarded these financial results of the action of the Anjuman as a decisive answer to those who pretend that the Anjuman would not pay sufficient attention to education if it joined the Congress. The vote pledging the Anjuman to join the Congress was carried by all present, with two exceptions. Some animadversions were passed upon the action of Mr. Hakim and others who had called a meeting of the Mussulman community in anticipation of the meeting of the Anjuman. Mr. Hakim, however, claimed his right to take part in any movement outside that body.

MR. ARTHUR CRAWFORD has sent in a memorial to the Government of Bombay to be forwarded to the Government of India. The Government of India will doubtless, before issuing orders in regard to the Commission, consider Mr. Crawford's memorial, with the observations of the Government of Bombay thereon, and this may lead to a few days' delay in the naming of the Commission. The memorial expresses a preference—if there is to be any trial—for a trial before the High Court, but if the allegations be inquired into by Commissioners, it is asked that they may not be Bombay officers. The sanction of the Government of India to an inquiry by a Commission is not necessary under the Act of 1850. No such sanction has been sought for in the present instance. What has been asked for is that the Government of India should place, at the disposal of the local Government selected officers unconnected with this Presidency to ser

TELEGRAMS.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY'S CONCESSION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Mr. Pollard, counsel for the Nizam's Government, has given an opinion to the effect that the concession transferred to the Deccan Mining Company was obtained by fraud, and that there are grounds for an action with a view of having it cancelled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SIGNOR CRISPI'S VISIT TO GERMANY.

BERLIN, Aug. 23.

The interview between Prince Bismarck and Signor Crispi having concluded, the latter left Friedrichsruhe to-day.

The result of his Excellency's visit has been that the cases were defined in which either Italy, Germany or Austria would consider herself attacked, though not actually invaded, and could claim the help of the others.

THE FISHERIES QUESTION.

MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.

President Cleveland has sent a message to Congress in which he regrets that the rejection of the Fisheries Treaty compels him to ask for powers to retaliate, and suggests means whereby the greatest injury can be done to Canada with the least harm to the United States.

STORM IN CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 26.

On Friday morning a severe storm passed over Calcutta, assuming a cyclonic character at dawn. A deluge of rain fell for twenty hours, three-fourths of the city was under several feet of water, traffic on the river was completely stopped, and very few shops in the town were opened. Great damage was done to the native part of the town. The steamers Retriever and Research were held in readiness to proceed to sea in case any casualties occurred.

ANOTHER DEFALCATION CASE.

Messrs. Wiseman, Mitchell, Reid and Company and another are prosecuting their Banian and his brother for defalcations of two lakhs, extending over several months.

HORSES FOR THE INDIAN ARMY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Hallen delivered a lecture at the United Service Institute on "The Horse for the Army of India." The Commander-in-Chief presided, and there was a good attendance. The lecturer expressed the opinion that good half-bred English stallions were best for Indian mares. This class of horse could not be got from Australia. and Arabs were too small. English thorough breds were unsuitable, as they were reared for racing purposes, and not for heavy work.

At the close of the lecture Sir F. Roberts said the question of getting remounts in a satisfactory and economical manner was always one of difficulty, and nowhere more so than in India. The Government never expected the present system to supply all the horses required, but the number of suitable horses obtainable in India was increasing year by year, and he thought Government could not have taken better steps than that of buying a certain number of young stock each year to rear on Government farms.

THE MISSION TO KABUL.

The 18th Bengal Lancers furnish an escort to the Kabul mission.

THE SIND BRIBERY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Aug. 25.

Parumal Khubchand, Deputy Collector of Jacobabad, Sind, was acquitted yesterday on appeal by the Sessions Judge of Shikarpur. In the course of a lengthy judgment the Judge remarked that Parumal's suspension was hasty, and his removal from Jacobabad prejudicial.

BURMESE REWARDS AND ADJUSTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 25.

Moola Mahomed, a Moogla, who superseded Moola Ismail for a short time as Royal customs farmer shortly before the outbreak of hostilities, has been awarded 1,23,000. An adjustment claim of 1,90,000 against the Burmese Government for monies advanced to them by the late Persian Consul has also been paid, and Rs. 9,000 out of a claim of Rs. 16,000 for jewellery supplied to Theebaw and his Queen.

ATTEMPTED OUTBREAK IN MANDALAY JAIL.

There was an attempted outbreak in Mandalay Jail yesterday afternoon, but it was promptly suppressed. No persons were shot, but a few prisoners were wounded by blows from the batons of the warders.

Aug. 26.

The origin of the outbreak at the Mandalay Jail was that the long term prisoners were warned of a transfer to Rangoon. They theught to avoid this by an outbreak. By the prompt action of the jailor warders and loyal prisoners the rising was suppressed in ten minutes. Twenty-eight rioters were injured.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 23.

The Bombay mails of the 7th instant arrived at Brindisi to-day.

SUEZ, Aug. 23.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Rosetta, with outward English mails of the 17th instant, left here for Aden at 11 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 23.

The Anchor Line steamer Arabia left here yesterday evening.

ADEN, Aug. 24.

The Messageries Maritime steamer La Bourdonnais left here at 1 p.m. to-day for Bombay via Karachi.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 10.

When Sir John Gorst rose at twenty-five minutes past six last night to make his financial statement, the House contained just forty-five members, who were about equally divided between the two sides. This number was slightly exceeded at one period of the debate, which had not finished when I left at midnight, but for the longest portion of the evening the attendance of legislators was considerably below the modest figure that constitutes a quorum. There was, however, no count, as Mr. Akin-Douglas and his small army of assistant whips had induced the requisite number of Conservative M. P.'s to hold themselves in readiness to make a house, although it was beyond the powers of even so influential a personage as the Patronage Secretary to compel them to listen to what the *Times* not unfairly describes as a tedious and discursive debate. If it was tedious and discursive to Anglo-Indians, of whom there were a good number present as visitors, how much more unattractive it must have been to those personally unacquainted with our Eastern possessions. Lord Folkestone, who is a Lord-in-Waiting, was the only occupant of the front Ministerial bench this time. Subsequently "Old Morality," as flippant Radical writers style Mr. W. H. Smith, came in, but he looked terribly bored, and subsequently disappeared, not returning, and then only at intervals until sometime after dinner. At the opening of the debate the front Opposition bench was barely well filled so far as numbers are concerned, but there was not then, nor at any subsequent period, a single member of the late Cabinet present. Even Sir Ughtred Kay-Shuttle worth, who, as ex-Under-Secretary of State for India, ought, according to strict etiquette, to have been in his place, was absent. The most important official Liberal who put in an appearance was Mr. Henry Fowler, who is spoken of as a coming Liberal Cabinet Minister, and whose ability certainly entitle him to occupy a position which has been and will be held by much inferior men. He was supported by Sir Lyon Playfair, who has a higher reputation as a scientist than as a publicist, and by a shoal of small fry, including reserved Mr. Arnold Morley, handsome Mr. Cyril Flower, and genial Mr. Marjoribanks, Mr. Mundella, and Lord Hartington occasionally looked in, but only for an instant. Later on, when Mr. Bradlaugh was holding forth on the wrongs of the native inhabitants of India, the sole occupants of the first bench to the left of the Speaker's chair were Mr. Flower and a young gentleman who, I was told, was Mr. Munro-Ferguson, who has been Private Secretary to Lord Rosebery—and accompanied the ex-Foreign Secretary on his trip to India,—and, who it is said, is in training for office. Whether this prospective promotion entitles him to a seat on the front bench is doubtful, but his apparent want of modesty will be forgiven, for the keen interest he is disposed to take in India. Sir John Gorst spoke with his usual fluency and persuasiveness, but he confined himself in his opening speech pretty much to an exposition of the financial situation. His prediction about future expenditure in Burma was, however, received with signs of marked incredulity, and his appeal to members not to rail against expenditure in the gross—advice directly opposed by a later speaker on the Ministerial benches—excited some laughter. Mr. Bradlaugh, who followed the Under-Secretary for once, failed to draw a large House, but if the G. O. M. himself had proposed to take part in an Indian discussion on the 9th of August with the thermometer at 83 degrees in the shade, the benches would have been equally empty. But what the audience lacked in number it made up in interest, and Mr. Bradlaugh must have been flattered by the marked attention which his brilliant rhetoric and admirable elocution received, especially from his opponents. Mr. Bradlaugh spoke for three-quarters of an hour, but if he had spoken for one hour and a half I do not think any one would have begrudged him the time. I believe that he purposely abstained from entering much into detail, as he intends to do when he obtains an opportunity denied to him last night by the House moving for the appointment of a Royal Commission of inquiry. I noticed that prominent amongst those who cheered Mr. Bradlaugh's best points was the Conservative Member for Preston, Mr. Hanbury, who is distinguished among members of Parliament for his reforming zeal in all that relates to the great spending departments, and whose patriotism, ability, and independence are recognised on all hands. Another independent Conservative Member, who paid close attention to the debate, was Mr. John Richard Kelly, who was anxious, if an opportunity had occurred, of asking for information about the money expended on the new Viceregal Lodge and the rumoured punitive expedition against the murderers of Colonel Battye and Captain Urmston. Mr. Maclean, who spoke from his usual seat on the front bench below the gangway, had, when he began, an audience of twenty-six members, but he is not easily disheartened, and he could hardly have bestowed more vigour if he had been cheered by the sight of crowded instead of empty benches. Before he finished the number of listeners had doubled to sixteen, but he was more fortunate than Sir Roper Lethbridge, whose opening sentences were spoken quite feelingly, and were, indeed, very appropriate. Sir Roper, referring to a remark of Mr. Justice Cunningham that the administration of Indian Finance is a topic in which Englishmen naturally and rightly feel a deep concern, mentioned that the distinguished Calcutta Judge is also a distinguished writer of fictions "which," said the former Press Commissioner, "seems to be attested by the deserted benches and by the fact that this Indian debate is the second order on an August evening at practicably the last sitting but one of this part of the Session." At this moment there were three Conservative and five Liberal members in the House. Sir Roper Lethbridge consistently supported the proposal for the appointment of a Royal Commission of Inquiry into the British administration of India, but his wits must have been wool-gathering when he suggested that rulers of Native States should be chosen to help in conducting it. It is doubtful whether if they were asked to inquire into the way our rule works in British India the Native Chiefs would accept the invitation. Sir W. Plowden, who will be remembered in India as the Chief Commissioner for the taking of the last Census, and who is not often heard in an Indian debate, made a comparatively short speech which was inaudible to those who like myself sat under the gallery. Sir Richard Temple then made one of his characteristic orations and afterwards visited his friends to receive the homage which they always pay to him on such occasions, which he receives with his accustomed graciousness and affability. Professor MacNeill, who stood up manfully for that "ingenious statistician," Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, against the attacks of Mr. Maclean, had evidently come prepared, and if in the opinion of the large majority of your readers his views are exaggerated, it must be admitted that his speech showed evidence of painstaking study of Indian problems—at any rate from one side of the question. The Dublin Professor is, as your readers may be aware, one of the Irish members, and he is the gentleman who introduced to Mr. Parnell the wealthy Cape Colonist who has lately contributed so handsomely to the funds of the National League. Mr. Parnell was not present to listen to what the enthusiastic young man of the *Pall Mall Gazette* calls "a very forcible, even eloquent, speech," but he came in for a few moments when that other ponderous Professor, Mr. Fawcett's successor—as member for Hackney though not as member for India—Mr. Stuart was speaking. Professor Stuart with all his knowledge of mathematics has, it would appear, but imperfect ideas of proportion, and Mr. Courtney, the much-tried Chairman of Committees, was not the only person whose patience was put to a severe test by the worthy Professor's long-drawn out complaints of official dilatoriness in regard to the Contagious Diseases Act. The Hon. G. N. Curzon who has paid some attention to Indian questions, and who is one of the most able of the juniors on the Coservative side, was very anxious to speak. He came down armed with a mass of papers and books, but Mr. Courtney declined to call upon him. Another member who was disappointed was Colonel Gonsley, who twice rose, and was passed over each time. I am told, though I did not notice it, that Sir W. Plowden was called upon to speak without rising, although he had, I fancy, risen earlier in the debate. There is some justification for the complaint that I have heard made privately that Mr. Courtney pays too much regard for Anglo-Indian opinion on these occasions, though whether there is any truth in the suggestion that it was arranged who the speaker should be, I am not able to say. Among those who listened to the debate came several prominent officials, including Sir Charles Bernard and Sir Edward Bradford, and two ex-Presidents of the National Congress—Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee and Mr. Bonnerjee.

The naval manœuvres are affording us a wild excitement. The enemy has broken the blockade of Bantry Bay and British Coasts, and British ports are in danger. What the danger is like the inhabitants of Clydeside towns discovered on Sunday, where one of the towns was bombarded during morning service and a heavy fine levied. Aberdeen, too, has been bombarded, the new Forth bridge has been destroyed before it was quite finished, a number of ships have been captured and destroyed; altogether much mischief has resulted from the enemy's activity. Outside some very pleasant quarters, which I have been occupying near Blackgang in the Isle of Wright, coast guardsmen are posted to watch for the arrival of any of the enemy's cruisers or battle-ships, as they have been warned that Ventnor is to be shelled. The other night a ship was reported as making for the shore, and all the coast guards were called out to repel the invader. Fortunately for us, the vessel was one of our own and not enemy's.

A number of the ships came up Channel during the fog, sounding their siren-horns as they progressed. The mist was only about two hundred feet thick. The house I occupied is perched on the cliff three hundred feet above the sea. It was to the last degree weird and startling to hear the sounds of the ship's fog horns coming through the mist and to realise the risks they were running in making their way towards the Thames. We wondered whether the sounds were from warships and found next morning that they were. Useful lessons are being learned, and I doubt not an increase in our fleets will follow. It is perfectly clear that the country is not sufficiently defended from the sea.

There is no doubt, I understand, that Sir Somers Vine has been commissioned to visit India on a begging expedition in behalf of the Imperial Institute. One would have supposed that India had already been sufficiently bled for this Imperial white elephant, and I have heard strong disapproval of the mission in official as well as influential private circles. The attention of the promoters of the Institute might properly be called to the circular recently issued by the Government of India discountenancing appeals to the native princes for support in cases analogous to this. Some of the papers here have deprecated any further demands being made upon the military chiefs for the Imperial Institute, but this is a matter more for the Indian than the Home Press. There is a rumour which I for one refuse to credit that Lord Herschell's proposed visit to India is not altogether unconnected with the object of the Somers Vine deputation. The report probably has no other foundation than the fact that Lord Herschell is or was the Chairman of the Committee of the Imperial Institute. It would almost seem as if the decision to send Sir Somers Vine out to India was intended to be kept a secret; at all events, the authorities of the Institute are very indignant at the facts having found their way into the papers. Perhaps they are afraid the "premature publication" of the report will have the effect of rendering the mission a failure if it does not prevent it from taking place.

Is it prudence, is it poverty, is it owing to a disinclination to undertake family cares? If not, what is the reason that there are now, on an average, one hundred and fifty thousand fewer marriages each year than there were fifteen years ago? I ask the questions. I cannot answer them. I can only report the fact which the Registrar-General—dealing, however, with averages set out in decimals which the vulgar understand not—for the past few years has repeated in his annual reports. The cause ought to be ascertainable, and what is more ought to be ascertained. Few questions are of more importance to a State than mere dealing with the social habits of a people in relation to marriage and the like questions. In England, where irregular connections are so easy of formation and are increasing so rapidly, the matter is one of first importance, and I doubt not will ere long receive adequate consideration. Meanwhile, the *Daily Telegraph* has started a correspondence under the heading "Is marriage a failure?"

The Hyderabad Nawabs are still the lions of fashionable society. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk Bahadur is making a round of English country-houses, and when I last heard of him was staying with Viscount Salway in Yorkshire. Mahdi Ali is evidently wisely making use of the leisure afforded him, while the Parliamentary Committee is cogitating, in seeing as much as he can of English life. His colleague, Mehdi Hasan, is kept in town by his duties as Director of the Deccan Company, and no doubt found last Tuesday's meeting as lively as any he cares to attend in a responsible position. Last week, however, he was at Goodwood, the guest of the Earl of March. By the way, one is curious to know by what right the Nawab Fatha Nawaz Jung is now a member of the Company's Board, when he was appointed His Highness, whose representative he is, had a very considerable holding in the concern; now the Nizam does not possess a single share. What is Mehdi Hasan's qualification? He is not himself a shareholder.

It may interest you to know that at last we have some suitable summer weather. Latterly we have been most shamefully treated. Floods and cold winds abounded and prevailed. In the Channel for two whole days this week a dense fog prevailed which did not lift for an hour. The crops are in a perilous condition. and farmers at last are recognised as having a legitimate occasion for grumbling. A week or two of the present sunshine, however, will fill their pockets and stop their grumblings. Even then they will grumble.

Under a receiving order made against William Frost Nuthall, of Edith-terrace, West Brompton, a retired general in her Majesty's Indian Army, accounts have been filed which show liabilities to the amount of £6,261, with assets £140. The debtor states that he has resided in England since 1873, and he joined others in 1877, in the purchase of leases of limestone quarries in Anglesea. He attributes his failure to a judgment recently given in a test action against himself and co-directors in a company, whereby he and they were held liable for a sum paid on shares owing to a defect or misrepresentation in the prospectus. He further explains his deficiency by a loss as surety, by disputed claims against him as shareholder, and by liabilities and payments for costs, interest, &c., in respect of companies and schemes in which he has been interested. The first meeting of creditors was held on the 8th inst.

Hyderabad Record libel case, Leach *versus* Solomon, has been concluded. The Court found the accused guilty of "publishing a libel which constituted a gross outrage" on the complainant. The Magistrate further said that "the accused was evidently a man who was utterly oblivious of his duties and responsibilities as an editor," and sentenced him to six months' simple imprisonment.

Major Hamilton, Norfolk Regiment, says the *World*, who has been on Lord Dufferin's staff since December, 1885, as aide-de-camp, is to be taken over by Lord Lansdowne in a similar capacity.

Lord Herbrand Russel has, as was expected, sent in his papers to retire from the Grenadier Guards on his arrival at home from India.

For the last few days the Tibetans have nightly crossed over the Tukola Pass, evidently with the object of reconnoitring our camp. Very early this morning, at 2 p.m., a party of the Derbyshire were sent out, and though some men were seen near the Nimla, none were caught within range. Intelligence was brought in on the 23rd inst. that the number of tents in the Jalep is increased by 60. From the heavy reports heard in the Jalep direction, it is presumed that the Tibetans have brought over some cannon of sorts. Owing to the report of a bridge having been built over the Rongpuchu between Parting and Chusachen—having been confirmed, it has been decided to sent out a party from Rongli to destroy it. The two companies of the Derbyshire, under Lieutenant-Colonel MacCleverty arrived at Gnatong on the 23rd after a most trying march from Padong, as they laboured under the disadvandage of continuous rain and being compelled to use hired transport.

THE DECCAN MINING COMPANY.

Our London correspondent, on Aug. 10, writes:—Nemesis is already on the track of the Deccan Mining speculators. The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders, held on Tuesday last, is not likely to be soon forgotton by either Mr. Batten or Mr. Watson. To be called "Thieves" and "Swindlers" by those for whom they have (as they say) provided such a "good thing" in the way of investments, must have seemed very ungrateful to Mr. Watson and his friends. In this instance, as in so many others, Mr. Watson and his staff have been too clever. They desired to rush the accounts for the past year, and to secure the re-election of Mr. Batten and Mr. Winter before the Committee's report was issued. This was foolish; it aroused suspicion in the minds of shareholders who have not yet received any dividend, and who are therefore smarting under what they feel to be unjust treatment. The *Bombay Gazette*, too, was a most awkward factor in the situation. Your article on the value, or rather want of value, of Singareni coal has been widely quoted and commented upon. There is not a shareholder in the Company who has not been made more or less miserable by what you stated. Consider how large a part the mines at Singareni were to play in the Company's operations; from them alone a satisfactory dividend on the million sterling of invested capital was to be obtained. To be told such home truths as were contained in your article was maddening. I verily believe that if it had not been for the facts you stated, even in the absence of the Committee's Report (a suspicous circumstance at the best), a fairly harmonious meeting might have been held, and the shareholders momentarily satisfied with large talk about diamondiferous soil, gold-bearing strata, and the like. The newspaper reports are fairly accurate, that is to say, they are good so far as they go; but no reporter is able to reproduce that aspect of an excited meeting which is made up of passion, is exhibited in gesture, and is as powerful in its influence as a panic is amongst cattle. Of all these there was very much. The Chairman's long and unsatisfactory speech was listened to with a silent attention that must have made Mr. Watson and the Chairman most uneasy. Once Mr. Batten had done the fury broke forth. The malcontents were well led. Sir Julian Goldsmid speaks with authority on all matters of finance; shareholders are content to follow him wherever he leads. His attack upon Mr. Watson for attempting to rig the meeting as he had so often rigged the market was most effective, and was highly appreciated. Mr. Watson, who showed a bold front, and was very deficient, seemed, nevertheless, very uncomfortable. One almost felt that he anticipated he would have to imitate his confederate Huk and disgorge, and was, therefore, making a fight for his shekels. He certainly did go to much expense and trouble in getting proxies, and exerted himself so much as to excite disgust and cause annoyance to some of his colleagues on the Board. Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., made his first appearance in this imbroglio and it appeared at one time as if his mission was simply to whitewash the Indian ex-Civilian members of the Board. Later on in the proceedings, however, Sir Roper was of service in stemming the tide of shareholders' retreat and securing a postponement of the meeting. One of the most prominent features in the proceedings—physically and otherwise—was Mr. Clements, solicitor to Mr. Watson. That gentleman, as a shareholder, fought his client's battle with great emotion and impetuosity. During the House of Common's enquiry he was agitated enough for all the actors in the drama; he perspired over every point and half-irritated counsel to madness by his perpetual whispering of suggestions on every other question and answer. So zealous a solicitor was never before seen; in this respect Mr. Watson is well served. The chief concessionaire exhibited himself in a most unamiable light, and—save amongst those in some way or other dependent upon him—I question if he now has a single friend or sppporter in the general body of shareholders. He destroyed such reputation as he may have had, and by his extreme conduct has done more to damage the interests of the Company than any outside action could have done. Almost as mischievous—from the same point of view—was Mr. Batten. He was stupidly obstinate in determining that a poll should be taken immediately, even though the voting was almost exactly five to one against it. His fellow directors were not unanimous in supporting him; the Watson faction begged him to stand firm, the independent men, such as Lord Lawrence and Nawab Mehdi Hasan, were in favour of postponement. Sir Roper Lethbridge appealed to the Nizam's representative for a lead. That astute and judicial gentleman, not having received instructions, kept silent. To the pointed question, however, as to adjournment, he unhesitatingly expressed himself in favour of it, and then Mr. Batten yielded. It was too late, however, to save the reputation of the Board, and decidedly unpleasant in Mr. Watson's interests. A week's postponement, however, was agreed to, and the angry shareholders, after politely thanking Mr. Batten for his excellent services in the chair, separated. Next week the trouble will begin again, and the concessionaires will probably find, before they have done with the affair, that not many of the sovereigns they have gained will remain to them.

There has, as you will see, been a good deal of hubbub over the premature publication of what was alleged to be a draft of the Report of the Committee of enquiry. Sir Henry James waxed very wroth. In the House of Commons on Saturday he mentioned the matter, and did not hesitate to express his belief that the publication was due to certain smart people wishing to take advantage of others who were not so smart. Sir Henry evidently felt the indignation he expressed. I, for one, have expected the Report would contain some of the indignation so freely shown by the Chairman of the Committee throughout the Committee's proceedings, and that Mr. Watson and his friends were not going to get off so easily as they have imagined. The Government are enquiring into the circumstances under which the representative of the Press Association was enabled to send out the paragraph which appeared in Saturday's papers; if they discover there has been any tampering with documents some one will suffer severely. Now that the Report has appeared, on the first blush it does not seem that Sir Henry James was justified in stigmatizing the paragraph in Saturday's papers asso very incorrect. The document is mild—a great deal too mild—and lets down the India Office as easily as General Strachey could desire. How Mr. Slagg could have signed so colourless a censure on the India Council is hard of understanding, while Mr. Labouchere must have been asleep when the general tenour of the Report was agreed upon. However, here and there the Committee have expressed themselves forcibly if somewhat politely. For example, Mr. Watson will find cold comfort in the remark that "the concessionnaires have used the concession for the purpose of realizing great gains not intended to be conferred upon them, and that this has been done to the injury of the State from which they obtained the concession with the assistance of their partner Abdul Huk." If the Committee's findings are to be at all adopted, the Native States will find themselves more under the thumb of the India Office than they have hitherto been. So far the Report has not received very much attention from the Press. The *Standard* is the only Metropolitan morning paper that has commented on the conclusions of the Committee, but one or two references were made to the subject in the course of the debate on the Indian Budget, and next week, when Parliament is up, the daily journals will have more time to consider the question if they have any inclination to do so. There is great rejoicing at the India Office at the mildness of the Report, as there might well be.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company have just contracted with an agent of the Persian Government to carry during the next three months large quantities of war material, such as cannon of various calibre, balls, and cartridges from Odessa to Batoum, whence they will be sent by rail to the Caspian. The whole of this material will come from Vienna. It appears strange (says the *Daily News* correspondent at Odessa, who furnishes this news) that these shipments should not be made direct from Trieste to Batoum. It may be that the Persian agent apprehended some delays and difficulties from the Turkish revenue officers in passing this kind of freight on board Austrian steamers into the Black Sea.

BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The report of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year 1887-88 has just been published and Government, in issuing the same, appends the following resolution:—

In submitting his annual report upon the working of the Bombay Veterinary College for the year ending on the 31st of March last (to which is appended a copy of report made to the Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals concerning the operations conducted in the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals for the calendar year 1887) Mr. Steel, the Superintendent, deals with a large number of questions, several of which are under the separate consideration of Government, and do not therefore call for special remark in the present review, which will be confined to an examination of the results of the legitimate work of the college during the year.

2. Last year's report dealt with a period of eight months only during which the institution had been open. The present therefore is the first report actually embracing the facts and figures of a full year. At its commencement the number of students attending the classes was 64, while at its close it had risen to 80. The first examination was held in April, 1887, at which 43 candidates appeared for their first professional examination, of whom 34 were successful. No students were as yet qualified for appearance for the second or higher standard. A supplementary examination was, however, with the approval of Government, held in September, at which two Hospital Assistants from Central India were permitted as a special case to appear for the second examination without having gone through the usual curriculum, whilst seventeen candidates presented themselves for the first examination. The two Hospital Assistants passed, as also did 8 of the latter. There were therefore at the close of the year undergoing instruction two seniors who had passed the second examination; forty intermediates who had passed only the first examination; and thirty-eight juniors who had as yet appeared for none except that required on entrance. The practice of having supplementary examinations is open to serious objections as pointed out by the Superintendent and should only be resorted to in cases of peculiar necessity which are unlikely often to occur. The question of the appointment of a permanent board of examiners is under the separate consideration of Government and orders thereupon will shortly be issued.

3. It is gratifying to learn that the progress made by the free Government and Municipal students as a rule, fully justifies their selection. Of these there are apparently fifteen as shown in Appendix B to the report, a figure which does not, however, tally with the details in Appendix A, in which sixteen such students are entered. The tendency of the Native States of the Presidency to avail themselves of the education given at the college is worthy of notice. There are in the institution twenty-one students sent from foreign territory, the Chiefs of Sangali, Bhavnagar and Gondal having to be added this year to the list of those who have taken action in the matter. Appendix A shows one student as "private free," a classification which is not understood, unless it refers to holder of the "*Steel Free* Studentship" mentioned in paragraph 20 of the report.

4. Mr. Steel suggests in paragraph 8 of his report that an instalment of the first half-year's fees might be required from each candidate for the entrance examination by way of fine upon such as appear without any intention of pursuing their studies after passing. Government would be glad to receive the opinion of the college committee on this proposal.

5. The resignation of the Farrier-Major at the commencement of the year and the delay in the appointment of his successor have been unfortunate, though unavoidable. The question of the means of supplying a suitable man to fill the post is now under consideration: and meanwhile a native farrier is employed as a temporary measure.

His Excellency the Governor-in-Council trusts that the decrease in the attendance of the committee at their meetings is not caused by any falling off in interest in the management of the important institution under their control. No doubt their work in organisation has been mainly accomplished, and much work of a purely routine nature can easily be manage by the circulation of papers, but the advantages which must result from the personal intercourse of the members of the committee for the discussion of points connected with the welfare of the college are so obvious that Government trust that it may be found feasible to hold a greater number of meetings in future years.

During the year a practical examination shed was constructed, and a commencement made of a chemical laboratory: the equipment of the dissecting room and forge has been considerably improved, while numerous additions have been made to the museum and library. The grounds around the buildings have also been put in better order, and designs for quarters for resident-students have been drawn up and submitted to Government.

8. Mr. Steel touches in his 18th paragraph upon "the measures best calculated to secure employment for the veterinary graduates." The subject is a large one, and cannot be satisfactorily dealt with in an annual report. It is moreover already under consideration, and comment thereupon may be conveniently postponed until the question is ripe for disposal.

9. The duties connected with the repression of cattle-disease were again during the year carried on from the college, and visits of inspection were paid by Mr. Steel, his assistants, and in one case by two students to Ratnagiri, Broach, Bijapur, Ahmedabad, the Panch Mahals, and Sholapur. The results are said to have been satisfactory: but as they have been made the subject of special report to Government, and are under consideration in connection with the whole question of the prevention of disease among cattle, it is unnecessary to allude further to them in this place.

10. Conformably with the wishes of Government expressed in their Resolution reviewing his report last year, Mr. Steel has submitted a statement of account (Appendix E) giving the receipts and expenditure (excluding building charges and examiners' fees) for the past year. The former are put down at Rs. 5,130 (Rs. 2630 from fees and Rs. 2,500 from the municipal grant,) and the latter at Rs. 20,277. It does not appear, however, upon what grounds the grade pay of the two Assistant Surgeons, lent to the college as lecturers, which amounts to Rs. 3,000 per annum, has been omitted from the debit side of the account. Nor is it clear whether the fees credited were all recovered within the financial year. The financial statement has, indeed, not been prepared with sufficient clearness, and the committee should be asked to prescribe a form of balance-sheet which will convey the necessary information in a succinct form without obscurities. Regarding the arrears of fees, which are an unsatisfactory feature of the accounts, it is not clear whether any portion of them is due from those still under education, or whether all the defaulters have left. In the former case their recovery should admit of no difficulty and ought not to be delayed. The attention of the managing committee should be called to this point which is well worthy their consideration.

11. The connection of Government with the Animal Hospital is only indirect, and in so far as it provides material for clinical instruction to the students of the college. It is unnecessary to comment upon the report of its working for the year further than to observe that it appears to be securing increased popularity and, it may be hoped, is giving material aid to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, by showing the advantage of proper treatment and discrediting the irrational and often inhumane methods so largely prevailing.

12. Mr. Steel's reports give evidence of sustained interest and zeal in the conduct of his duties and the development of veterinary education and practice from which much future public benefit may be anticipated.

FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The fifteenth ordinary general meeting of this company was held on Saturday afternoon in the offices of the managers, Messrs. Booth and Co. Mr. E. Haydn was in the chair. The following report was submitted to the shareholders:—

The directors, in laying before you the audited accounts of the company up to 30th June, 1888, regret to have to report a short crop in the Berars. The total exports of bales from Khangaum were only 50,652 bales against 71,345 last year, deducting exports of loose cotton and in half-pressed bales, the nett share falling to the press companies were 46,485 bales, of which the company pressed 8,448 bales. The accounts show a balance to credit of profit and loss of Rs. 12,318-14-10, of which the directors recommend a dividend of Rs. 37-8-0 per share to be paid to the shareholders, free of income-tax, being 7½ per cent., on the paid-up capital of the company, or 8 per cent. with income-tax, and that the balance, namely, Rs. 1,068-14-10, be carried to credit of the reserve fund.

The report was unanimously adopted and resolutions were passed, declaring a dividend of Rs. 37 a share, re-electing Mr. G.P. Robinson, a director, and electing Mr. Shreeram Saligram to the board of directors in the place of Mr. Moorar Poonja. Mr. A. W. Campbell was reappointed auditor of the company. A vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Moorar Poonja, the retiring director, for his valuable services to the company on the directorate during the last eighteen years. The usual vote to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 10TH AUGUST.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Thames, Captain H. T. Weighell, with the English mails of the 3rd August, arrived in harbour at 1 p.m., yesterday. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Middlemast
Mr C H Allen
Mr D R Henderson
Mr D'Arcy
Mr Leaki
Mr J Smith
Mr Hoobley
Mr G Mercer
Mr Bennison
Mr E Ward
Mr and Mrs Wood
Mr and Mrs McMillan, child and two infants
Mrs Brown, two children and infant
Mrs Baker and two children
Miss Cockaday
Capt Marot
Dr Armstrong

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Hormasjee
Mr B Gray
Mr R Sim
Mr J W Scott
Mr Cambridge
Mr Newman
Mr Gregory
Mr Rankin

FROM ADEN.—Mr E T Allard.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM AUGUST TO 10TH AUGUST INCLUSIVE.)

It is officially announced that the Queen has no intention of visiting Baden this autumn.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Local Government Bill was considered in Committee, and a few amendments of minor importance were agreed to. On Tuesday the Royal assent was given by Commission to a number of Bills, public and private, and other Bills were forwarded in their respective stages. Last night the Parnell Commission Bill was read a first time, and the Local Government Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, a vote on account of the Civil Service Estimates was agreed to after a discursive and warm discussion upon various subjects. On Saturday the House met at 12, and went into Committee on the Army Estimates, and several votes were discussed at length. Some votes on the Navy Estimates were also taken. On Monday, long discussions respecting Scotch business and the treatment of prisoners in Ireland occupied the whole of the sitting. On Tuesday, the Report of the Parnell Commission Bill was considered. A variety of amendments were moved from the Opposition benches, but all were rejected by considerable majorities. The discussion was carried on by the Opposition at great length, and the further consideration of the Report was adjourned at 2 a.m. The Bill was read a third time on Wednesday by 180 to 64, the Nationalist members leaving the House. Yesterday the Oaths Bill was read a third time, after some discussion, and Sir J. Gorst made the financial statement with regard to India.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., on Monday, addressed a great Conservative gathering in Bridge Park, Tunbridge Wells, and vigorously defended the action of the Government in Ireland.

Lord C. Hamilton having resigned his seat for the West Derby Division of Liverpool, Mr. Cross, son of Lord Cross, has been chosen as the Conservative candidate.

General E. N. Newdigate has been appointed Governor of the Bermudas.

It was notified in Friday's *Gazette* that Lieutenant General Sir H. Torrens has been appointed Governor of Malta, and Mr. H. D. Barnham to be Consul for Eastern Soudan at Suakin.

The Bishop of Chester (Right Rev. William Stubbs, D.D.), has been appointed to the See of Oxford, vacant by the resignation of the Right Rev. John Mackarness, D.D.

The Dean of Chichester (Dr. Burgon) died on Saturday.

An appeal against the refusal of the Primate to cite the Bishop of Lincoln for alleged breaches of ecclesiastical regulations was heard on Friday before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, assisted by four prelates. The Court decided to remit the case to the Archbishop, with an intimation that his Grace had jurisdiction.

An explosion occurred on Friday at a firework manufactory at Wandsworth, and two young women (sisters) were killed, and two other girls were severely burnt.

Lord Salisbury, speaking on Wednesday at the Mansion-house dinner, referred to the meeting of the Russian and German Emperors as reassuring for the prospects of European peace.

A passenger train on the South-Western Railway came into collision on Tuesday, at Hampton Wick, with a light engine. Several carriages were destroyed, the driver and stoker and three female passengers were killed, and about twenty other persons were seriously injured.

A man named Donovan, who has frequently publicly leapt from various bridges into the Thames, was drowned on Tuesday while performing a similar feat from Charing-cross bridge.

Three lads, brothers, were rowing on Monday on the lake at Keswick, when the boat filled, and two of them were drowned.

The station of the Cornwall Railway Company at Plymouth was robbed on Monday night of upwards of £500.

Three men, who were detected poaching on Sunday night in Sir Wilfrid Lawson's preserves, and who violently assaulted the keepers, were on Tuesday sentenced by the Wigton magistrates to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

The man Jackson, *alias* Firth, who was convicted of the murder of a warder in Manchester, was executed on Tuesday.

Three poachers on Colonel Tighe's estates in Kilkenny encountered the keepers on Tuesday night, and a conflict ensued, in which one keeper and a poacher were killed, three other keepers being wounded.

Obituary of the Week.—L.-G. of Hospitals J. A. Reynolds, Med. Ret.; Lord D. W. C. Gordon; General Sir J. Brind: W. W. Burton; Col. W. H. Shute; Capt. De B. E. Hodge; Dr. J. A. Lush; Dean of Chichester; and Rev. J. Baillie, M.A.

The labour strikes in France have assumed a serious aspect, and have extended from Paris to Amieux, where a silk factory was set on fire and the police were violently resisted by the mob. In Paris the labourers on strike have been joined by hair dressers, waiters, and men of other trades. At the daily meetings of the Strike Committee extreme language is used, and revolutionary methods are advocated.

At the funeral on Wednesday of the Communist leader, Eudes, who died suddenly when about to address a meeting, a great demonstration of Socialists and men on strike was made. Several encounters occurred with the police, and some 30 persons were arrested. Many of the police and of the mob sustained injuries.

General Boulanger has presented himself as a Parliamentary candidate in the Charente Department and has commenced a personal campaign.

The French workmen employed at the Brayo railway tunnel insisted on the discharge of Italians, which was acceded

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge on the 22nd instant, when there were present:—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India, presiding, his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Honourable Lieutenant-General G. T. Chesney, the Honourable A. R. Scoble, the Honourable Sir C. U. Aitchison, the Honourable Sir C. A. Elliott, the Honourable J. Westland, the Honourable G. R. Elsmie, the Honourable Nawab Sir Nawazish Ali Khan.

SALT DUTY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved that the Bill to regulate the payment of duty in respect of salt where there has been an alteration of the rate of duty payable in respect thereof be referred to a Select Committee, consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Scoble, the Hon'ble Sir Charles Elliott, the Hon'ble Mr. Elsmie and the mover, with instructions to report within two months.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Succession Act 1865, the Probate and Administration Act 1881, and the Court Fees Act 1870, and to make provision with respect to certain other matters. He said:—Under section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act 1881 the consent of the Court by which probate or letters of administration is or are granted is required to every disposition of property made by an executor or administrator, subject to the proviso that the Court may when granting probate or letters of administration exempt the executor or administrator from the necessity of obtaining such consent as to the whole or any specified part of the assets of the deceased. Neither under the Indian Succession Act, section 269, nor under the Hindu Wills Act 1870, nor under the law as applied in the case of letters of administration granted by the Presidency High Courts, was any consent of the Court required previous to the disposal of property by an executor or administrator, and the provisions to this effect in section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act 1881, though no doubt prompted by caution, were distinctly retrogressive. As might have been expected, considerable difficulties have arisen from this alteration in the law. Hindus in the presidency towns have gone on taking out probates and letters of administration in the old form for the last five years, and they now find that many of their sales and transfers of property are liable to be called in question, because the consent of the Court has not been obtained. As an illustration let me take the simple case of Government promissory notes which have frequently to be sold to provide funds for the payment of debts of a deceased person. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Bank of Bengal writes:—"It is only recently that the restrictive effect of section 90 of Act V. of 1881 has been realised by the Public Debt Office, and for some years past no distinction was made between the powers of European and Asiatic executors and administrators with respect to the disposal of notes belonging to the estates administered by them; and so far as I am aware no complaints have ever arisen from such want of distinction. The new state of things, on the contrary, is causing much dissatisfaction amongst the persons to whom the Indian Succession Act does not apply, and who are interested in questions relating to the law of succession to Government securities." On referring to the records in the Legislative Department I find that section 90 of Act V. of 1881 was apparently based on a proposal of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces to require the consent of the Judge to the sale or the mortgage of immoveable property only. The Select Committee, to whom the Bill was referred, went beyond the recommendation, stating it to be their opinion that the power to dispense with the necessity for consent which it conferred on all courts would be sufficient to prevent any practial inconvenience. This expectation has not been realised, and I think a strong case has been made out for a return to the former practice, and for legalising intermediate transactions which have occurred since the alteration of the law in 1881. Theoretically, no doubt, the consent of the court appears to be a great safeguard, but in practice it is not very much to be relied on. "Such applications," says a district judge of great experience in Bengal, "are ordinarily made on affidavit or some merely formal evidence, and no judge can feel sure whether in granting the application he is permitting the executor to make a necessary sale or authorising an act of waste. As the law stands at present, it appears to me to serve only to cause useless trouble and expense to an honest executor, and probably to protect a fraudulent executor who might plead the sanction of the court if called to account for a sale improperly made." Mr. Gould, the late Administrator-General of Madras, tersely describes section 90 as "a trap for the unwary, and a stumbling block for the wary." And my learned friend, Mr. Woodroffe, whose long experience lends great weight to his opinion on the subject, considers that the retention in the section of the words "with the consent of the court," and of the proviso renders litigation frequent and necessitates constant applications to courts, which, being almost always *ex parte*, are but of little real protection to the beneficiaries. "The true safeguard, it appears to me, is to be found in the simple but effective process of requiring adequate security to be given, under section 78 of the Act, for the due administration of estates. In these circumstances it is proposed by section 7 of the Bill to substitute for section 90 of the Probate and Administration Act 1881, a section conferring on an executor or administrator an absolute power of disposal over moveable property, but as regards immoveable property subjecting an executor ordinarily to such restrictions, if any, as are imposed on him by the will appointing him, and an administrator to restrictions similar to those imposed on a guardian by Acts XL. of 1858 and XX. of 1864. It is also proposed by section 10 of the Bill to confer on persons, who have already taken out probate or letters of administration under Act V. of 1881, the unrestricted powers, prospectively and retrospectively, which, under the Hindu Wills Act, used to be conferred, and, under the Indian Succession Act, are conferred, on executors and administrators. It is further proposed by section 10 of the Bill to remove a doubt whether section 90 of the Act of 1881 is to be construed with respect to transfers made after the first day of April 1881 as applying to executors and administrators to whom probates and letters of administration with copy of the will annexed were granted, under the Hindu Wills Act 1870, before that day. The other sections of the Bill are of secondary importance. Sections 4 and 8 will enable courts which are not courts of record, and cannot punish for such contempt as is involved in the omission to submit an inventory or account, to insist in proper cases, either in the interests of the revenue or at the instance of a person interested in the administration of an estate, on the submission of such documents as Acts X. of 1865 and V. of 1881 now require to be submitted in all cases without, however, making any express provision for enforcing their submission. Section 9 is designed to remove a doubt which has existed since the enactment of article 2 of the first schedule to the Indian Stamp Act 1879 with respect to the stamp to which an administration bond under the Indian Succession Act 1865, or the Probate and Administration Act 1881, is liable. Article 16 of the second schedule to the Court Fees Act 1870 fixed the fee on an administration bond at eight rupees. Under the Stamp Act 1879, the same duty as that payable on a security-bond, which in no case exceeds five rupees, is imposed; but the former Act was not repealed, and questions have arisen as to the Act under which the duty ought to be levied. With the consent of my hon'ble friend, Mr. Westland, I propose to abolish the higher rate, and to fix five rupees as the maximum duty.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

DEBTS ON SUCCESSIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce a Bill to facilitate the collection of debts on successions and afford protection to parties paying debts to the representatives of deceased persons. He said: The present Bill has a history which goes back to 1881. In that year Mr. Pitt Kennedy made a proposal that Act 27 of 1860 and the Court Fees Act should be amended, so as to impose upon a person taking out a certificate a fee of two per cent. upon the entire value of the estate of the deceased. The proposal was based on these grounds: first, that the lower fee taken on certificates under Act 27 of 1860 tempted persons to substitute the certificate procedure for the more perfect system of taking out administration; second, that the system of certificates gave an advantage to some classes of the community over others, who could proceed only by the regular system of administration; and third, that the grant of a certificate was by large classes of the community regarded, though erroneously, as equivalent to the establishment of a representative title as against the world. These proposals were referred to local Governments in April 1881; but the weight of local authority was against giving any new character to the Certificate Act; it was considered that the mass of the people were not ripe for the imposition of a regular system of administration, as a condition precedent to the realisation of the deceased's debts. But it was shown that the neglect and evasion of the laid, which were among the grounds of Mr. Pitt Kennedy's proposals, were extremely common. Though the law nominally imposed a two per cent. duty it practically left it quite optional with the payer whether he should pay it or not. First of all, a person could obtain a certificate on a valuation of Rs. 20 only, and having got it could apply it to the collection of a debt of Rs. 20,000. The Court Fees Act, indeed, laid down that the holder had to file an account after a year; but the provision was not effective, and as a matter of fact was continually evaded. So also it was found that applicants occasionally pursued their cases in the courts so far as to have themselves declared entitled to a certificate, but stopped at that point in order to avoid payment of the duty required upon its actual issue. And the law itself contained an express provision against absence of certificate being considered a disqualification even in the case of a refractory debtor sued in court; for it is stated that the court should not admit the plea unless it considered it was founded upon a real doubt as to the title of the claimant to remedy these defects in law. Major Baring introduced in this Council, in March, 1883, a Bill to amend Act 27 of 1860. The main provision of the Bill was that the certificate should be a certificate for the collection only of such debts as were specifically enumerated in it. Following out the principle that there should be no compulsory administration, the law was so worded that the certificate-holder was not obliged to take out a certificate for, or pay duty upon, any debts regarding the collection of which he was not quite assured. This Bill was referred to local Governments and was for the most part favourably reported on. Several improvements in detail were recommended, and the only objection made to it on principle was that the certificate should be made to compulsorily include all the debts due to the estate, and even the whole estate. But, as I have already stated, the Government was not prepared to adopt the view, that no powers in respect of a deceased's estate should be given which fell short of complete administration; in fact, the primary principle of the Bill was the protection of debtors, and not the administration of the estate. While this was going on, and before the Bill of 1883 had reached the stage of reference to a Select Committee, the Government of Bengal laid before the Government of India a representation regarding the absence of any security for the due realisation of the stamp revenue, both in the cases of applicants for certificates and in the allied cases of applications for administration and for guardianship. The whole question was again submitted to local authorities, executive and judicial, and the present Bill is the outcome of such further amendments and suggestions as have received general approval. Some of these suggestions have been noticed with reference to the Bill which the Honble Mr. Scoble has to-day introduced. It will be observed that we still adhere to the voluntary principles of the Bill. We have rejected proposals to include the whole of the debts of the estate, and not only those which will not be amicably paid; we have rejected proposals to attach a penalty to the non-submission of accounts, and proposals to give rewards to informers who bring to notice evasions in respect of valuation. And although the certificate is not valid for the enforced recovery of any debts not mentioned in it we protect any debtor who in good faith pays such a debt to the holder. The Bill is not a fiscal Bill in the sense of its imposing any new duties or taxes, but it will no doubt have the effect of increasing the revenue by preventing what are reported to be the very frequent evasions of the duties prescribed by the existing law. The form of the Bill is changed since the subject was last before the Council. In 1883 it was thought sufficient to amend the Act of 1860, but it is now thought best, considering the additional changes now proposed, to abolish the old Act and substitute an entirely new one.

The motion was put and agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, &c.

The Hon'ble Mr. Scoble moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act 1882. He said: The purpose of this Bill is twofold. In the first place to make it quite clear what chapters and sections of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by recent legislation, apply to presidency and provincial Courts of Small Causes respectively; and, secondly, to regulate the course of appeal from orders in insolvency matters under the Code. Doubts have been expressed by competent authority as to the effect of Acts VI. and VII. of 1888 in respect of both these matters. Such doubts lead to unnecessary litigation which it should be the object of the Legislature to prevent. I therefore ask the Council to permit me to remove them by this Bill, which is a mere corollary to the earlier legislation of this year upon the subject.

The motion was agreed to, and the Bill was then introduced.

The Council adjourned for a fortnight.

CHOLERA IN TANNA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Cholera has again appeared in Tanna. It is generally believed here that the somewhat sudden reappearance of the disease is due to the unwholesomeness of the meat sold here, and I am inclined to believe it. This belief is strengthened by the fact that the malady has raged and is still raging almost entirely amongst the flesheating population. I hear that the flesh of goats, condemned at the Bandora slaughter-house, is often sold in Tanna for human consumption. If this be the fact, I think it is the duty of the authorities concerned to take immediate measures to put an end to this state of things. Elsewhere I have seen that meat is never allowed to be sold in public markets unless it is previously thoroughly inspected by men appointed by the local authorities for this purpose. This, I am told, is seldom or never done in Tanna. I hope the subject will engage the immediate attention of our energetic Collector.

Tanna, Aug. 25. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE SMALL CAUSE COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was very much pleased to read in your yesterday's telegraphic column that the Legislative Council of his Excellency the Viceroy of India is going to amend the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act. May I, through your column, request the Council to give the Court jurisdiction for enforcing a trust where the amount claimed under such trust falls within the limit of amount for which the Court has jurisdiction in other matters. It is widely known that among the natives of India properties, either moveable or immoveable, of small amounts, even so low as Rs. 500, are put under trust by fathers and mothers of daughters, so as to make for them a provision independent of their husband's control. In such cases if the trustees choose to act in violation of the trust reposed in them the beneficiary has no remedy in fact, for to go to the High Court to enforce payment of a small sum of interest or income is enough not only to swallow up the whole trust fund, but also to put the complainant in an undesirable position for lawyer's costs, especially if the trustee be unscrupulous and involve the complainant in unnecessary trouble. I may say that to my knowledge there are many cases where the beneficiaries, even for Rs. 200 or 300 per annum, are entirely helpless, and have quietly submitted to allow themselves to be defrauded from fear of being mulcted in costs to a greater extent than the amount to be realised. I hope you and the public will undertake the discussion of this subject freely. I also invite the Presidency Association to take up the subject in hand at the present opportunity.

SUFFERER.

THE B. B. AND C. I. AND PILGRIM PASSENGERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I hope you will kindly allow me to bring to the public notice a circumstance which requires prompt attention on the part of the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities. It is well known that every full moon day thousands of pilgrims from different parts of Gujerat throng to the holy shrine of Dakor. To provide for this extra traffic two special trains are run from Ahmedabad and Baroda, respectively, to Dakor on full moon day and the day previous. This is as it should be; but the strange part of the whole affair is that goods and cattle wagons are actually made to do duty for the ordinary third-class cars, and most of the wretched pilgrims are packed in these improvised conveyances like a herd of cattle, a small number only being able to crowd the few third-class cars available. The victims of this treatment, being generally rude and unlettered, cannot take concerted action to remedy the grievance, and are content to relieve their feelings by invoking "blessings" on the heads of the authorities. Now I would put it to any reasonable man, whether such a state of matters does not call for prompt and energetic action on the part of the management? There is naturally some difficulty in making proper arrangements for putting through the large traffic so suddenly thrown on their hands; but it is scarcely creditable to a large and rich railway company to afford no better accommodation than this for their third-class passengers. It may perhaps be casually mentioned that first and second-class passengers are also put to great inconvenience, because first and second-class cars and compartments are in these special trains conspicuous by their absence, and on those rare occasions when they are available they are usually reserved for the fair sex, leaving the stern ones to shift as best they may. It is to be hoped that the energetic Traffic Manager will pay early attention to this matter, and take the necessary steps for remedying the grievance.

Aug. 24. PILGRIM.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

In the House of Commons on Friday, August 3.—Mr. Johnston asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the decision of the Viceroy of India on the Public Service Commissioners' report had been received at the India Office; whether he would state to the House the purport of that decision; and whether any conclusion had been come to as regarded the limit of age of candidates for the Indian Civil Service, and, if so, when any change was likely to come into operation.

Sir J. Gorst: No decision has yet been come to by he Government of India on the report of the Public Service Commissioners. Apart from the report, there is no intention of altering the limit of age for candidates.

THE CANTONMENT ACT IN INDIA.

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India what reply had been received from the Government of India to the despatch of the Secretary of State dated May 17; whether he would lay upon the table of the House the despatch in which the Secretary of State communicated to the Government of India the resolution of the House of June 5 last; what was the date of that despatch; and whether any steps had been taken to apprise the Government of India of the erroneous method in which Dr Barclay and others had taken the averages in connection with the Lock Hospital reports.

Sir J. Gorst: (1) None has yet been received. (2) Yes; if the hon. member will move for it. (3) June 14. (4) I regret to say that, through an oversight, this has not yet been formally done; but the Secretary of State will direct it to be done forthwith.

Mr. J Stuart said that on the Indian Budget he would call attention to the delays in the communications between the India Office and the Government of India on the subject.

GROG SHOPS IN INDIA.

Sir R Lethbridge asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the attention of her Majesty's Government had been directed to the correspondence recently published between the Deputy Commissioner for Darjeeling and the general manager of one of the largest local tea companies, in which great pressure was put upon the latter to open grog shops on his estates with a view "to the protection of the revenue and the enforcement of the law"; whether a very large number of the managers of tea gardens in the Darjeeling district had signed a document protesting against the Government Excise system; and whether the Secretary of State would take any steps to put a stop to the establishment of those grog shops in the public and private bazaars of India.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State has no official information on this subject, but he will inquire from the Government of India what action the local Government is taking in the matter.

THE PAY OF THE STANLEY ENGINEERS.

Colonel Hill asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether, having regard to the provisions contained in paragraph 23, page 12, of the memorandum attached to and referred to by the covenant entered into between the Secretary of State for India and the Stanley Engineers with respect to "absentee pay," that ten rupees should equal £1, and to the terms of section 161, paragraph 2, clause 6, exception 2, of the Civil Leave Code, whereby the rights of such officers whose covenant dated prior to 1871 were distinctly safeguarded, he could state why these officers were not allowed to receive their "absentee pay" at the rate of ten rupees to the £1, in accordance with the above quoted regulations.

Sir J. Gorst: The Secretary of State cannot admit the premises on which the question is based. No memorandum was attached to or referred to by the covenants of the Stanley Engineers. The memorandum to which reference is made is probably one furnished to the candidates for the Public Works Department; it does not say that ten rupees shall equal £1. Section 161, paragraph 6, exception 2, of the Civil Leave Code applies to certain early covenants, which stated that the pound should be taken as equivalent to ten rupees, but not to those of the Stanley Engineers.

TRADE MARKS IN INDIA.

Mr. H. Vincent asked the Under-Secretary of State for India if the attention of the Governor-General in Council had been directed to the extensive frauds committed on British industry by the piracy of the names, labels, and trade marks of British manufacturers, well known in the East, upon cutlery and other goods imported into India from foreign countries; and what steps had been taken to extend to India the provisions of "The Merchandise Marks Act," 1887, and how soon they were likely to come into operation.

Sir J. Gorst: The attention of the Government of India has been several times called to this subject. With reference to the action taken in India, I have nothing to add to the answer given by me on June 7, except that a despatch in the sense then promised was sent to India on June 28.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN AND THE BHOPAL STATE.

On Monday, August 6.—Sir J. Fergusson (replying for Sir J. Gorst), in reply to Mr. Bradlaugh, said: The Secretary of State is aware that dissatisfaction has been expressed by certain vernacular newspapers and pamphlets in India with regard to Sir Lepel Griffin's proceedings while in charge of the Central India Agency, in respect to the Bhopal State; but no memorial, either from the Begum of Bhopal or any other person, complaining of Sir Lepel Griffin's proceedings, had ever been received by the Secretary of State; and he believes that the view the Government of India have taken of the charges so preferred through the press is that they have no foundation in fact. With regard to the specific indignities to which the Begum is alleged to have been subjected by Sir Lepel Griffin, the Secretary of State has no information except that the late administrative measures as conducted in Bhopal have met with the approval of the Government of India. As for certain letters alleged to have been written by Sir Lepel Griffin to the Begum, the Secretary of State has no official information. The selection of an officer for the post of Resident at Hyderabad is within the discretion of the Governor-General, and no report of any selection has yet been made.

MORTALITY AMONG COOLIES.

Mr. S. Smith asked whether the attention of the Indian Government had been drawn to the treatment of coolies described in a despatch issued at Calcutta from the secretary of the Indian Association relative to the large and steadily increasing mortality among coolies in the tea-gardens since the passing of the Emigration Act of 1882.

Sir J. Fergusson (on behalf of Sir J. Gorst) said: The memorial of the Indian Association referred to has not been received at the India Office. In November, 1886, the Secretary of State requested the Government of India to watch narrowly the working of the Emigration Act of 1882. In 1885 the rate of mortality sank to 36·8 per thousand, and 1886, notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera, it was only 39·8. The Secretary of State is confident that the Government of India will take due notice of the representations made by the Indian Association, and will not hesitate to enforce, wherever necessary, the adoption of such measures as will lead to the greater health of the labours in the Assam tea gardens.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

In answer to questions standing in the names of Mr. S. Smith, Mr. Hardcastle, and Captain Cotten.

Mr. W. H. Smith said: It is true that the Currency Commission has been sitting a long time, but the questions referred to them are of an extremely intricate character. I am, however, informed by the chairman that the Commission hope to be able to present their report within two months time.

THE GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

On Tuesday, August 7.—Mr. Labouchere asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he could state why the Bombay Government had refused to sanction the payment of the money voted by the directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company to be paid to Messrs. Dewey and Bedford, both Eurasians, *viz.*, Rs. 8,000 and Rs. 6,000 respectively as compensation for expenses incurred in defending accusations brought by the Railway Frauds Commission in 1877 and 1878, in which both were honourably acquitted and reinstated in their situations.

Sir J. Gorst: I am informed that the reason why the Government of Bombay ten years ago withheld its sanction to the payments in question from funds under the control of the State was the conduct of Messrs. Dewey and Bedford in failing to repress malpractices of which they ought to have been cognisant and the other, circumstances of the case fully justified their prosecution in India by the agent of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

Mr. Labouchere asked whether, in view of the Queen's proclamation on assuming the direct government of India in 1858, assuring all her subjects equal rights of employment for all offices they were fitted to fill the distinction now existing in the Great Indian Peninsula Railway between Eurasian and European would be continued, the distinction being that there were two classes of *employes*, Eurasians and European guards, who did identically the same work, but who were classed, both as regards pay and privileges, on entirely different footings.

Sir J. Gorst: The question seems to be economical rather than political, the object of the railway company being to obtain the services of the different classes of officers they require at the cheapest rate. But I understand the subject is receiving the attention of the board of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company.

THE REPORT OF THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) COMMITTEE.

Mr. Isaacson asked the Secretary to the Treasury whether he would make an application to the proprietors of the *Times* newspaper for the name of the person or persons who communicated to that paper the contents of the report of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Committee before the said report had been officially placed upon the table, in order that the Government might deal with the offenders.

Mr Jacson: The paragraph in question appeared in other papers as well as the *Times*, and seems to have emanated from the Press Association. I do not think that it would be for the public interest that the steps which are being taken in the matter should be published.

THE CANTONMENT REGULATIONS IN INDIA.

On Thursday, August 9.—Mr. James Stuart asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether he had any further information to communicate to the House with respect to the action of the India Office or of the Government of India, in consequence of the resolution of this House of June 5 last, and whether he could inform the House if the Cantonment Regulations are still in force or not in the various military stations in India.

Sir J. Gorst: The Government has no further information to communicate to the House with reference to the repeal of the C. D. Act and amendment of the Cantonment Acts. The Government has given such executive directions to the Government of India as will prevent the rivival of the regimental system, which has already been wholly abolished, and the cantonment regulations hitherto in force are to be so revised as to put a stop to the objectionable incidents in their administration.

DOCK ACCOMMODATION AT BOMBAY.

Lord G. Hamilton, in reply to Admiral Field, said the Government were of opinion that the promised dock at Bombay for first-class ironclads should be constructed, and orders had been given for the preparation of the necessary plans.

MESSRS WATHEN AND SON'S BANKRUPTCY.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked the Under-Secretary for India whether his attention had been called to an article in the *St. James's Gazette* of July 16 last, entitled "Another Hyderabad Scandal," which gave a quotation from Stubb's List of June 30, showing that in the bankruptcy of H. Wathen and Son, wholesale tea dealers of Fenchurch-street, Colonel Marshall, Hyderabad, India, was put down as an unsecured creditor for £5,250 in the schedule of the separate estate of William Hulbert Wathen; whether the *St James's Gazette* was correct in stating that Colonel Marshall was private secretary and confidential adviser to the Nizam, and that William Hulbert Wathen was Colonel Marshall's brother-in-law; that last year, when the Hyderabad Prime Minister was in this country, representing the Nizam at the Jubilee ceremonies, Colonel Marshall became, for the time being, virtually Minister of Hyderabad; that, in that capacity, he took upon himself the responsibility of appointing Mr. Wathen, Agent of the Hyderabad State; that with the appointment a new procedure was instituted, Mr. Wathen being supplied with funds in advance; that £6,000 was thereupon remitted to Mr. Wathen from the public and private funds of the Nizam, of which amount Mr. Wathen only expended £750, dealing with the whole £6,000 as an unsecured loan to himself, personally, for the balance of which—namely, £5,250, as above shown, Colonel Marshall was now ranked on his separate estate as a creditor; whether the above allegations and facts were known to the India Office or to the Government of India when it was arranged that Colonel Marshall should accompany or precede the Hyderabad Minister on his visit to Simla to meet Lord Dufferin about the 19th of last month; and whether he would state what steps would be taken by her Majesty's Government, or the Government of India, in dealing with Colonel Marshall.

Sir J. Gorst said that the Secretary of State had no means of informing the hon. gentleman whether the statements given were true.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor asked whether, when serious charges were made against an official under the control of the Viceroy, the Secretary of State did not consider it his duty to call the attention of the Viceroy to those charges.

Sir J. Gorst said the Secretary of State was not in the habit of calling the attention of the Viceroy to newspaper paragraps. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kelly inquired whether there was any intention of sending Colonel Marshall back to Hyderabad.

Sir J. Gorst said that was a matter entirely within the function of the Viceroy, and one in which the Secretary of State, in the first instance, did not think it right to interfere.

MEDICAL INSTRUCTION IN INDIA.

Dr. Tanner asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether the course of special instruction and ultimate examination which was proposed "to be given better and at less expense" in India would be afforded in each or in a selected Presidency; what existing hospital or hospitals in India would be selected; what would be the estimated cost of providing such selected teaching centre or centres with a teaching staff, teaching plant, hygienic laboratory, and museum, &c., such as had been supplied at Netley; whether at present India paid only her share of the cost of the Army Medical School, according to the number of men under tuition, the War Office being charged with the remainder; whether the advice of Sir Joseph Fayrer, physician to the Council of India, had been asked on the proposed change; whether future entrance examination for the service in question would be conducted by the same staff and in the same place as heretofore; whether the intended hypothetical economy would entail an immediate and continued increase of expenditure, and whether any corresponding advantage would be attained; and whether such expenditure was proposed to be imposed on the already overburned taxpayers of India.

Sir J. Gorst: The questions (except four and five) relate to matters upon which, as I informed the House on July 26, no decision has yet been arrived at.

INLAND EMIGRATION ACT (INDIA).

Mr. J. Stuart asked the Under-Secretrry of State for India whether he was aware that the following among other provisions existed in the Inland Emigration Act, 1882:—That persons, male and female of sixteen years of age were held by this Act to be competent to make a contract practically selling their liberty for a period of five years; that after a coolie had been registered he had no liberty to change his mind but was liable to imprisonment if he refused to proceed to or remain in the tea garden to which he could be brought back on arrest without warrant; that the coolie in many instances might be transferred from one tea garden to another without his consent; that in case of illness if his absence from work was longer than thirty days the time he was absent beyond the thirty days was added to the term of his contract; that a system of fines and imprisonment for absence from work which might much exceed the amount of his wages was imposed under the Act; whether the Government of India contemplated the amendment of any of these provisions; and whether he was aware that as a fact the provisions of the Act for the protection of the coolie, whereby he ought to be individually examined as to his willingness to make the contract before registration, and other protective provisions were often neglected.

Sir J. Gorst: The epitome which the hon. member has made of sections 11, 121, 142, 150, 162, 170, and 171 of the Act is not in all respects accurate. The Secretary of State is not aware of any bill amending the Act being at present before the Legislative Council of India. The Secretary of State is not aware of the provisions of the Act for the protection of the coolie being often neglected.

COMPANIES IN PERSIA.

Sir George Campbell asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the proclamation of the Shah of Persia issued in May last encouraging the formation of companies and promising them protection, whether that promise was put forth in any degree at the suggestion of her Majesty's Government or her Majesty's representative; and whether the formal communication of the proclamation to foreign Powers would give them any claim to interfere on behalf of companies or capitalists who might choose to embark in speculations in Persia.

Sir James Fergusson: Her Majesty's representative at Teheran was aware beforehand of the intention of the Shah to issue the proclamation, and encouraged it. Her Majesty's Government have themselves repeatedly urged the Shah to throw open the Karun River to steam navigation, and to encourage the construction of railways and carriage roads from the Persian Gulf. The formal communication of the proclamation to the foreign representatives constitutes in effect an assurance on the part of his Majesty to which a foreign Government might appeal, but the right of interference on behalf of British subjects who may embark in commercial or industrial enterprises in Persia is founded on Article 9 of the treaty of 1857, ensuring most favoured nation treatment to British subjects and their trade, and consequently extended to them the provisions of the Treaty of Commerce between Russia and Persia signed at Turkmantchai in 1828.

TO THE DEAF.

A PERSON CURED of DEAFNESS and NOISES in the head of 23 years' standing by a simple Remedy will send a description of it free to any person who applies to J. H. NICHOLSON, 5, Old Court House Street, Calcutta.

THE INDIAN BUDGET.

On Thursday, 9th inst. the House then went into Committee on the East India revenue accounts—Mr. Courtney in the chair.

Sir J. Gorst, who was received with cheers, said that he would confine himself now to the financial part of his task, as he would have an opportunity later on of replying to the hon. member for Northampton (Mr. Bradlaugh) who had an amendment on the paper dealing with important questions of policy. The memorandum was laid on the table on June 29 last in pursuance of a promise made last session, but although the accounts were ready for the House the House was not ready for the accounts. That was the period at which important measures were under discussion, and the House had accordingly followed the precedent set in other years, and delayed the consideration of the question of Indian finance till the end of the session. Since 1880 there had been no example of an early consideration of the Indian Budget, although lamentations and expostulations had annually been made. His first business was to correct the figures of his memorandum in accordance with recent advices received from India. The deficit for 1887-8 he found to be 1,960,800 instead of 3,016,000 tens of rupees, and the deficit for the coming year was estimated at 1,540,000 tens of rupees. The year 1886-7 closed with a very satisfactory balance of 178, 427 tens of rupees. As he had stated last year, the special defence works had been charged against the revenue of the year. The improvement was chiefly due to land revenue, but there had also been an increase in regard to opium, salt, and excise. The expenditure had been increased by only 69,348 tens of rupees, although there had been heavy charges in Burma, amounting to 325, 326 tens of rupees. When he addressed the House last September he anticipated a deficit for the year 1887-8 amounting to 593,300 tens of rupees. At the same time he stated that it had been determined to add to the expenditure the cost of the conversion of the India 4½ per cent, stock, 1,097,000 tens of rupees, and also the cost of the defence works, estimated at 474,600 tens of rupees. He therefore anticipated a deficit of 2,164,900 tens of rupees. The actual deficit had, however, been only 1,960,000 tens of rupees. It ought to be remembered that the cost of the special defence works which were charged against the revenue of the year ought not in fairness to be so charged, but ought to be treated as capital expenditure. The military charge in Upper Burma had amounted to 1,550,000 tens of rupees. In the year 1888-9 there was an estimated deficit of 1,925,000 tens of rupees. This was chiefly owing to a fall in exchange. The fall in the exchange value of rupees since last January had added to the liabilities of the Government of India no less a sum than 1,210,000 tens of rupees, in addition to an increase amounting to 65,000 tens of rupees, which it had brought about in the pay of the British soldiers. The Government earnestly hoped that the military expenditure in Burma would very shortly come to an end. The charges in Burma had amounted to 2,060,700 tens of rupees in 1886-7, to 2,727,300 tens of rupees in 1887-8, and to 1,800,500 tens of rupees in 1888-9. During the first year of our occupation of Upper Burma the gross revenue was 203,000 tens of rupees, during the second year 490,000 tens of rupees, and during the next year about 700,000 tens of rupees. By the end of five years by developing new sources of revenue and by extending the land tax from lower Burma, the revenue would probably rise by 100,000 tens of rupees each year. By the end of ten years it might be reasonably anticipated that the revenue of Upper Burma would reach 1,100,100 tens of rupees, exclusive of railway receipts. In the same period it was estimated that the military charges would be reduced to 40,000 tens of rupees for maintenance, the extra charges for the army to about 300,000 tens of Rupees, the expenditure on civil works to 200,000 tens of rupees, as in Lower Burma, and the police to about 400,000 tens of Rupees. There would be a gross expenditure of about 900,000 tens of rupees, making, with expenditure on productive works, a total of 1,440,000 tens of rupees as against a revenue of 1,000,000 tens of rupees, or an annual deficit of not more than 340,000 tens of rupees. (Ironical Opposition cheers.) Hon. members who cheered these figures should remember that in Lower Burma there was at present an annual surplus of 700,000 tens of rupees, so that on the whole province of Burma there would be also a surplus of revenue over expenditure. (Hear, hear.) He asked the committee to carefully consider the grave question of the loss on exchange, and the continuous pressure which that placed upon the revenues of India. In the short time that had elapsed since the returns were prepared for Parliament there had been a drop in the value of the rupee, which in the year just ended instead of standing at 16·9d., as it was in that return, was now only 16·938d., and next year would be only 16d. The gross total charge for exchange last year was £5,975, and next year it would be £7,132. The lower the rupee sank the greater was the loss on subsequent falls, and now if the finance Minister were to wake up to-morrow morning and find that the rupee value had dropped a farthing, he would know that meant an additional expenditure of £346. Therefore, every consideration was due to those who had the management of the finances of India. (Hear, hear.) But if he turned from this topic to a review of the present position of the credit of India, he knew nothing which the House would consider more satisfactory. In the conversion of the 4 per cent. stock, amounting to £53,261,823, the amount outstanding was only £4,433,807. The other day the House voted a bill enabling the Secretary of State to purchase the Oude Railway. The amount provided was £7,000,000, and the stock was subscribed for at an average price of £96 9s. 7d. Part of this sum was used in discharging the debentures which had already fallen due, and the remainder would be applied in payment to the railway of £5,036,049, which was the value of their share capital. What the ultimate gain to the revenue of India would be depended on the price at which stock might be hereafter raised, but probably the ultimate gain would be about £70,000 a year. Of course, every effort was made to keep down expenditure, but he must warn the House that it could not have improved administration in India unless it was prepared to pay for it. A good Government must be to a certain extent a costly Government, and it was futile for members to say that the Indian Government ought to do this that and the other and then complain of an increase in the expenditure. (Hear, hear.) The only really valuable criticism which could be applied to the consideration of public accounts was when hon. members could point to a particular item which might be reduced or could show how with due regard to efficiency economy in particular branches of the public service might be effected. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Bradlaugh, who had on the paper the following motion which the forms of the House prevented him from moving—To call attention to certain grievances of the native population of India; and to move that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to appoint a commission, consisting of members representing the United Kingdom and the native population of British India, to inquire into the administration of India generally, both here and in India, with a view to ascertain what, if any, amendments and improvements may be made in respect thereto; and directing that evidence be taken both in India and in England—disclaimed any party spirit in the observations he was about to make. He complained that the improvement in the finances, to which the Under-Secretary had referred, had only been arrived at by imposing a tax most onerous on people almost—some of them quite—in a starving condition. (Hear, hear.) The increase in the salt tax was felt by the natives to be a striking illustration of harshness and oppression which ought to be remedied by this House. He pointed out that under the old Company Parliament periodically inquired into the Government of India, but now thirty years had elapsed since an inquiry, and one was urgently demanded. (Hear, hear.) He defended the congresses which had been held in various parts of India from the charges of treason and disloyalty which had been brought against them. It would be for the House to consider how they would have met the motion he put on the paper some weeks ago, and how they would meet it when the time for moving it arrived. The natives of India did not expect to obtain an immediate removal of all their grievances, but they did expect that the House would not allow real and substantial grievances to pass without any notice at all, and without any attempt to remove them; and that it would not allow 200,000,000 of loyal people to become disaffected and disloyal by showing that Parliament had no sympathy with them. It might be said that the natives of India had a very good Government. (Hear, hear.) Yes, but his memory was that, however willing the Secretary of State might be to govern well, he was prevented from doing so by being kept in ignorance of what was going on, as had been plainly evidenced by the answers which the Under-Secretary had given to several questions during the current session. The natives asked that there should be an abolition of the offices of the Secretary of in Council in England. He should like the Secretary of State and the Under-Secretary to be English instead of Indian officials, paid by Parliament and under the control of Parliament, so that at least once a year Parliament should be sure that they had got them. The natives complained that the council was utterly inefficient and certainly if Charles Dickens were alive, and wanted to show "how not to do it" by the aid of red tape, he could not find a better instance than the report of the Deccan Committee, which had just been delivered to the House. These people were many of them so miserably poor as to be only just outside starvation; 12,000,000 of them had died of famine during the past eighteen years; and, notwithstanding this poverty, fresh taxes were imposed, money that might improve their condition was taken out of the country, and promises to find employment for educated men in the service of the State were repeatedly broken. We were constantly talking about the defence of the frontier, and were proud of the offers of the native princes to place their swords at our disposal; but would it not be better to create an interest in the matter by showing a disposition to treat those people as fellow-citizens

were largely represented, had some financial contro but, however, anxious we might be to improve the material condition of the natives, we must secure for our countrymen those posts in which British energy, loyalty, and endurance must tell. It was a gross statistical fallacy to say that the delegates at the congresses represented 2,000,000 of people, for they were educated natives, who represented nobody but themselves. While he agreed that all moderate demands ought to be considered, he protested against anything that was put forward in an extravagant manner. He warned the House that if it came to a comparison between British and native rule, they could not depend upon native loyalty—that if they saw a chance or an opening for striking for themselves, for their own religion, for their own government, for their own sovereigns, or for their own chiefs, they would avail themselves of the opportunity. It was vain to suppose that the result could be prevented by good government. But the moment a competition arose between ourselves and any possible European rival, then, no doubt we could depend on the loyalty of the natives. During all his service in India he never heard or saw such manifestations of loyalty as at the time of what was now called "the Russian scare." Apprehensions of of Russia had considerably added to our financial difficulties of late years. Certainly Russia was, in a sense, entering into competition with us in Central Asia; and in the name of humanity he thanked her for the good work she had done in putting an end to the cruel form of slavery in the Turcoman region. (Hear, hear.) His belief was that Russia had no immediate designs directly upon India; but in the event of any complications in South-Eastern Europe she would make diversions upon our North-Western Frontier for the purpose of crippling our forces and adding to our financial difficulties. Should that danger arise, he believed we might greatly depend on all those elements of loyalty which he had specified. He admired, the example set by Russia, whose officers were loyal to her interests; and as Kauffman, Tchernaieff and Ignatieff were loyal her, so he was sure our great officers would be loyal to us. It was in that spirit that he would conclude, in the words, slightly altered, of the Latin poet:—"Britannicus sum, Britanniæum, Nihil a me alienum pute." (Cheers,)

Mr. S. Macneill would like to deal with the financial question from the point of view of those who paid the money. No committee had been appointed to examine into Indian affairs generally since 1858, when this country took over India wherein previously the financial condition of the country was closely examined every twenty years. In India the negligence of the Imperial Parliament was bitterly complained of. A committee would say what was required in the interests of British and natives, officials and others. The natives, in spite of the many promises made them, were practically excluded from the Civil Service. He deplored the increase of the salt tax, because he believed that every penny obtained from that tax was drawn from the vitals of a starving people. The Government of India in this respect were like harpies, for they were preying on the vitals of the poor. (Hear, hear.) The British rulers of India had destroyed every industry in that vast Empire, except that of agriculture, and now they were taxing the food of the people. If the people of India had the management of their own affairs, things would not be in the miserable condition that they were now. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. J. Stuart reminded the House that a very large portion of the taxation of India arose from and was a consequence of our own foreign policy. Therefore they should look with a spirit of generosity upon any demands that were made on behalf of the people of India for some share in the government of the country. One great cause of dissatisfaction there was the enormus drain into this country in respect of pensions, another was the non-employment of natives.

Sir J. Gorst, replying to the various points raised in the course of the debate, said with reference to the amendment before the committee that separate presidency commands was no longer a financial question. Our object in India ought to be to decentralise as much as possible. The hon. member for Northampton had suggested an inquiry; but he would remind the hon. member two very extensive and exhaustive inquiries had been made in India with regard to finance and to the employment of natives in the public service. The claim for inquiry was made for the purpose of discrediting the Government and stirring up things—in fact, to bring about that revolution which the hon. member for Donegal (Mr. S. Macneill) was so anxious to see. ("No, no.") As to the India Council, the complaints against it were so vague that there was nothing tangible in them which could be answered. That body was extremely valuable, and conduced largely to the good government of India. The people of great Britain could not hand over their responsibilities to other people; they were responsible for the good government of India, and could not shake that responsibility off in favour of the semi-Venetian oligarchy of Bengalese, which the amendment would propose to set up. As to the increase in the covenanted Civil Service, it amounted only to two, and of these civil servants fifty-eight were natives—of the inferior magistrates, numbering 2624, 2473 were natives; there were many town councils boards and on which in most cases all, and in others most, of the members were natives. (Hear, hear.) Doubtless the people of India were poor, yet every sign went to show that they were better off than they were thirty years ago. Population had increased, the standard of living had risen, the number of carts, and draught animals had increased, and among the indigenous population sugar, butter, umbrellas, and such articles of luxury had come into use. With regard to the salt tax, although there had been a small increase this year, the price of salt in all parts of India, except Bombay and Madras, was positively lower than it was some years ago. (Hear, hear) He thought there was nothing of which the Sovereign and people of these Empire might be so justly proud as their administration of India. During the last thirty years the whole of India, including the natives States, with the single exception of Upper Burma, had been completely surveyed. The result had been to show that rents had been reduced all over India. The result had been to enormously increase the cultivated area of India. It might safely be estimated that the cultivated area of India had been increased by 25 per cent. during the last thirty years, whilst the population had increased only from 15 to 18 per cent. Tenant-right had been recognised in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, Oude, the Punjaub, and the Central Provinces. The Government had abolished entirely the *ad valorem* import duties of 5 or 10 per cent., with the exception of those on arms and salt, and all the export duties, with the exception of those on rice and opium. He admitted that the export duty on rice was one great blot an our administration of India, and that it ought to be repealed the moment it was possible to repeal it. (Hear, hear.) During the last thirty years the number of post-offices had increased from 700 to 17,000, and the number of letters delivered, from 28,000 to 259,000. A letter could now be sent from Quetta, a distance of 3,000 miles, to the frontier of China a half-penny. (Hear, hear.) There were now 32,000 miles of telegraphs and 1837 telegraph offices, whilst 2,500,000 messages were sent annually, exclusive of Railway messages. According to the latest returns there had been 4½ per cent. profit on the capital invested in telegraphs. With regard to legislation, codes had been passed for the criminal law, the civil law, the law of evidence and procedure. Among the judges of the advanced provinces corruption was now almost unknown, and even the inferior judges had attained to a much higher standard of rectitude than was dreamt of sometime ago. Numbers of natives had been appointed as honorary magistrates and administered justice without pay. The number of civil hospitals and dispensaries had increased from 142 thirty years ago to 1,411 now, and the number of patients treated from 700,000 to 10,300,000. Vaccination had extended greatly. There were twenty-five towns that now had a supply of pure water, and many others in which the supply had been greatly improved, the work being carried out by local bodies, many of which were composed entirely of natives. There were 110 colleges in India, and 122,257 school with 3,314,000 scholars. It was claimed that about 19½ per cent. of the boys of school age now attended school. Railways had increased during the last thirty years from 400 miles to 1,4383 miles, passengers from 895.000 to 95,000,000, and the goods conveyed from 77,000 tons to 20,000,000. The area of irrigation had practically been doubled, roads had been made, and turnpikes and tolls abolished. There were now in India 462 municipal towns, which spent 3,480,000 tens of rupees and controlled the sanitary and local interests of 14,500,000 people. It was no doubt the case that some of the manufactures of India had been displaced by cheaper English productions, but many Indian industries had been created and fostered, such as the railways and steam-boats, the indigo manufacture the cotton manufacture and the jute manufacture. The exports in 1837 amounted to 4,250,000 tens of rupees, and India had now obtained Chinese, Japanese and Burman markets for her rough and coarser fabrics. When such a record as that, after thirty years Government of India could be shown, he thought there was no reason to complain. There was no national achievement which afforded more cause for satisfaction to the Sovereign and the people of the United Kingdom than the just and noble administration of the affairs of India.

The discussion was continued by Major Rasch, Dr. Tanner, and Sir W. Foster, and at five minutes to one o'clock the Committee divided, the numbers being:—

For the amendment	36
Against	105
Majority	69

The amendment was, accordingly, negatived, and the original resolutions were agreed to.

Mr. Bradlaugh moved the third reading of the Oaths Bill, which was agreed to by 147 votes to 60.

Several other measures were advanced, and Mr. W. H. Smith again expressed a hope that the House might rise for the recess to-morrow.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) INQUIRY. REPORT.

The mail papers to hand yesterday containg the folloing wconcerning the Hyderabad Minin Inquiry and, he report of the Committee:—

On the 8th inst, there was issued the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the formation and promotion of the Hydera bad (Deccan) Mining Company, Limited, the circumstances under which the concession was obtained from the Government of Hyderabad, and the subsequent operations on the London Stock Exchange by persons interested in the company. It was elicited by the committee that about the time of the first statutory meeting of the company on November 26, 1886, Mr. B. Stanton Evans began to sell shares for Mr. W. C. Watson, one of the concessionaires, on terms arranged, and from that time transactions on the Stock Exchange were frequent. Of the 85,000 shares issued as fully paid, about 55,000 were sold to the public. There are now about 700 shareholders. The prices of the shares ranged during the period between September, 1886, and April, 1888, from 13⅜ to 5⅛. Mr. Watson, by dealing with his fourth of the 85,000 shares, and by transactions in buying and selling shares in the market, had at the time when he gave his evidence realised £209,300, out of which he had paid in brokerage and commissions £20,829, and he still retained 5,559 shares. Mr. Watson had also given away many shares." No application for a settlement or quotation was made to the committee of the Stock Exchange and no prospectus of the company was issued. The method adopted by the sellers was apparently not to place before the public specific information, but to "stimulate interest by affording hints and glimpses to the magnitude of the enterprise." A printed memorandum regarding the company contained a description of the scheme very favourably coloured. "It will be observed, by reference to this memorandum," says the report, "that no statement is made in it which would convey to the public that the 85,000 shares had been passed to the concessionaires under the circumstances mentioned above. The memorandum was headed, 'Capital, £1,000,000, in 100,000 shares of £10 each, 85,000 being fully paid, and 15,000 on which £5 per share is paid.' The company have been carrying on mining operations in the Singareni coal fields to the extent of raising about 150 tons a week. They have also been prospecting for diamonds and for gold. Five diamonds have been found in some refuse. No gold has been produced." The committee express no opinion as to the prospects of the enterprise. Reference is made to the purchase in June, 1887, on the Stock Exchange for the Nizam's Government of 8,750 fully paid, and 3,750 shares £5 paid. This purchase was rescinded after the committee commenced its sittings. Abdul Huk was commissioned to purchase 10,000 shares at or under £12 per share, and he carried out the transaction in concert with Mr. Watson. "What was done, in fact was that Abdul Huk received the price and handed over to the Nizam so many of the shares which had fallen to himself in the distribution of the shares of the concessionnaires." Abdul Huk, in consideration of this transfer, received £131,250 of moneys belonging to the Government of Hyderabad. In July, 1887, Lord Lawrence became a director of the company. He did so in consequence of a request made to him by the directors to represent the Nizam. There can be no doubt, they committee say, that Lord Lawrence in all his dealings and connections with the company acted in perfect good faith.

On the facts as above established the committtee observe:—

The history of the Hyderabad-Deccan Company shows that the concession has, in fact, proved highly lucrative to the concessionaires; they have appropriated to themselves and dealt with £350,000 of the captal of the company, but the question remains how the 85,000 shares out of the total of 100,000 shares have passed into the hands of the concessionnaires.

"It has to be admitted that coucessionaries who hand over a concession to a company are entitled to benefit to a greater or less extent by the transaction. In this case Mr. Watson urges that the concessionaires were entitled to obtain from the Nizam's Government a large profit, and contends that the concession in its terms admitted of the 85,000 shares being appropriated by the concessionnaires as such profit.

The previous history of the railway scheme is referred to in support of this view. It was suggested by Mr. Watson that in the matter of the railway he had done the Nizam's State service, for which he had not been adequately remunerated, but after considering the services performed by the concessionnaires in promoting the railway company, and the amount received by them for such services, your committee consider that no such deficiency in remuneration existed as to entitle the concessionnaires to obtain the mining concession.

The Committee desire to abstain from expressing any opinion on the legal rights or liabilities of the Nizam, the concessionnaires, the Company, or individual shareholders. But your Committee are of opinion that the concessionnaires have used the concession for the purpose of realising great gains not intended to be conferred on them, and that this has been done to the injury of the State from which they obtained the concession with the assistance of their partner, Abdul Huk.

It appears to your Committee that throughout the transactions which occurred before the granting of the concession, no one, excepting Abdul Huk and the concessionnaires, ever contemplated that the concessionnaires should be entitled to appropriate the £350,000 of capital, or any part of it, to themselves. A first issue of 15,000 shares was contemplated, leaving the remainder of the capital to be issued from time to time, as the development of the gold and diamond fields might require. No one acting in the interests of the Nizam seems to have addressed himself to the question how much the concessionnaires should receive. Mr. Cordery's statement was, that if it had been pointed out to the Government of India that the wording of the contract was such as to admit of such a transaction taking place, they would probably have pointed out to the Nizam's Government, and have suggested that the Nizam's legal advisers, who were responsible for drafting the contract, should look to that point.

The fact that the coucessionnaires were placed in a position to claim to appropriate to themselves £350,000 of the capital of the company was the indirect effect of a set of provisions which were carefully considered with another object.

In support of the course which has been taken the concessionnaires rely on a clause in the concession which has throughout the negotiations stood in precisely the same terms, except as hereinafter mentioned, as when the concession was signed. It was originally settled by Messrs. White, Borrett, and Co., under the advice of eminent counsel. Under the original suggestion the first issue of capital was to amount to £500,000; such amount was afterwards altered to £150,000. This change was discussed with reference only to the amount which would be required for the immediate operations of the company, and without any reference to the effect the change would have on the remuneration of the concessionnaires. But the concession at no time contained any direct provision as to what was or was not to be done with the balance of unissued capital. Thus £150,000 only being necessary for application to the coal-field, and the rest of the capital not being immediately required, unfortunately no express provision appear to have been inserted in the concession as safeguards to protect the other £350,000 of the capital from being immediately dealt with.

The concession having been framed under the above circumstances, the directors of the company entered into the agreement under which the £350,000 of Capital transferred to the concessionaires. The responsibility for this transfer rests, with the directors, but it is established that no investigations were made as to the value of the property so transferred, and it was contended on behalf of the company, and alleged by Mr. Batten, the chairman of the company, that it was not the duty of anyone to inquire whether the consideration given by the concessionnaires to the company was or was not of a value equal to the sum received by them. It may be doubtful what was the value of the rights under the concession transferred to the company, but whatever that value may be, no steps were taken to ascertain it.

It appears to your committee that the transfer of the 85,000 shares, to the concessionnaires under the circumstances mentioned above has affected, and will affect, injuriously the interests of the State of Hyderabad. If 85,000 shares still remained unpaid, capital could, from time to time, be obtained by further issues of shares beyond 'the first issue' of 15,000. Such capital so obtained would, in the main, be expended within the State of Hyderabad, which would necessarily be benefited by such expenditure. But the money which the Nizam and the Government of Hyderabad seem to have regarded as destined to develop the Deccan has passed into the possession of the concessionnaires and their associates. The whole of the shares having been issued, the means of obtaining capital beyond the £1,000,000, the now capital of the company, can only be regarded as of a speculative character, dependent upon the estimation in which the enterprise may hereafter be regarded by the public, from whom the future means of working the gold and diamond fields will have to be sought.

The circumstances under which the mining concession was obtained show that serious risks to the interests of Native States attend the direct access of London speculators to native Ministers. In the present case, the initial arrangements were made between Abdal Huk and the concessionnaires; and it was after a settled draft had been prepared under his instructions that particulars were considered by British officials. When the matter came before the Resident, the Government of India, and the Secretary for India, no one of them was aware of the circumstances relating to Abdul Huk which called for a peculiar vigilance; and apart from this, it is clear that the terms of the concession were subjected to less complete review than they would have gone through, had they not been already agreed upon by the accredited negotiator of the Nizam. This result is to be regretted, and it is apparent that if more effective and direct British assistance and advice had been given to the Government of Hyderabad, the events that have occurred could not have taken place.

"It appears to your committee that so long as the Government of India interferes with the proceedings of a native state in business matters, such as granting an important concession, great care should be taken fully to fulfill the responsibility thus assumed; and that there will be considerable difficulty in discharging such duty by the Indian Government if the communications between the Government of the native state and speculators be allowed to be of a direct character.

MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS.

The second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held on the 7th inst., in the Great Hall, Winchester House, Old Broad-street, and was numerously attended.—Mr. G. H. M. Batten occupied the chair.—The report of the directors—which stated that the balance sheet was made up from the 30th April, up to which date the expenditure amounted to £55,638, leaving £97,955 in hand—having been taken as read, the Chairman, in a speech of great length, moved that it be adopted. The company, he said, was really a partnership, into which the concessionnaires brought £150,000 in cash and a concession, the value of which had to be represented by paper shares. With that information before them and the fact that the concession extended over a country containing an area of over 81,000 square miles abounding in valuable minerals, and being opened up by the construction of a railway, the directors thought they were justified in acceding to the valuation put upon the concession of £850,000, all in paper shares, and it was so entered in their accounts. He maintained that £850,000 was not an over-valuation of the property of the company, in proof of which he cited the reports of the value of the Singareni coal mine, which it was estimated would yield ninety-four million tons of good steam coal; in addition to which there was a gold area of 550 square miles, which was valued at more than a million, after deducting all outgoings; and there were also very valuable diamond fields for the working of which machinery had already been provided.

The motion for the adoption of the report was seconded by Mr. Hewlings, a shareholder.

Mr. Germaine moved as an amendment "That this meeting do adjourn until the earliest possible time after the report of the House of Commons Committee has been put into the hands of the members of the Company."

Mr. John Edwards seconded the amendment.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, M.P., supported the amendment, protested against the action of Mr. Watson (one of the directors) in sending out applications for proxies. Mr. Watson and other concessionnaires had made a very large profit in cash out of the formation of the company, and he thought that if Mr. Watson desired to maintain his reputation in the city he ought to say what he intended to do for the company. He thought the meeting might at least be adjourned until October, and he asked Mr. Watson to support the proposal in his own interest. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., also supported the amendment, and said it was to be regretted that the meeting should have been held before the House of Commons Committe had reported, especially as the report would probably be printed in the course of a few days. (Hear.) Sir Henry James's words in the House of Commons on Saturday, in denying the authenticity of the pseudo-report published, were of a very starting description, and he appealed to the directors to wait until the charges, if any, were formulated. At the same time, he had every confidence in the future of the company. (Hear.)

Mr. Watson said he should be happy to meet any committee that the shareholders might appoint, and discuss with them any proposition they would like to make; and so far as he was concerned, and he spoke for the other concessionnaires, he would meet them in any way that was honourable and right. As regarded the amendment, he was happy to say that the holders of 25,798 shares, outside the concessionnaires, had sent him their proxies; they knew prefectly well what was coming before the shareholders, and therefore he should use the proxies on their behalf, and certainly should not consent to the adjournment. (Murmurs.)

Lord Lawrence (one of the directors) said that he must confess that he was in favour of an adjournment—(applause)—but at the same time he thought that Mr. Watson had a right to use his proxies. If he were not satisfied that Mr. Watson and his co-concessionnaires would do what was fair and honourable he would not remain on the board. (Hear.)

Sir Julian Goldsmid appealed to the directors, as men of honour, of respectability, and of high standing, not to use the proxies obtained by one of their colleagues for the purpose of overriding what was evidently the feeling of the meeting.

The Chairman said the proxies were Mr. Watson's, and were only sent to the office because the articles of association required that they should be.

Mr. Watson interposed with the observation that he had asked for the proxies and paid for them himself.

The Chairman said all the board asked was that their accounts should be passed. In the report there was nothing that affected the questions that came before the Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Watson remarked that if the accounts were not passed they would have to discharge thousands of workmen.

Mr. Forbes asked if the other directors agreed with Mr. Watson, and Lord Lawrence (a director) said he must confess he was in favour of adjourning the meeting, and he regretted very much that Mr. Watson had taken the course he had. The concessionnaires, in his opinion, would do what was right and honourable. If he did not believe that he could not stay on the board. Of course Mr. Watson's having that large number of proxies showed that he had, to a large extent, the confidence of the shareholders. He suggested that a committee of shareholders should be appointed to consult with the directors.

Mr. Colvin (a director) had no hesitation in saying that he was in favour of an adjournment, but at the same time hoped that no kind of hitch would occur in the carrying on of the works in consequence of any resolution passed at the meeting.

The Chairman said he regarded the amendment as a vote of want of confidence. How could he go on signing cheques if there was a doubt as to whether his acts would be ratified?

Sir J. Goldsmid and one or two others combatted the view that the passing of the amendment would suspend the action of the board.

The amendment was then put in this form, "That this meeting be adjourned till Oct. 15," which was carried by 44 votes to 9.

Mr. Clements demanded a poll, and suggested that it should be taken immediately and continued till six o'clock.

Sir J. Goldsmid remarked that Mr. Clements had put in this demand on behalf of Mr. Watson, and said if the chairman decided the matter in the interest of the shareholders, he would adjourn the poll for seven days.

The Chairman said that would be doing what the amendment proposed. He directed that the poll should be taken at once.

A shareholder appealed to the chairman not to try to stifle the indpendent shareholders.

The Chairman replied that he had given his direction that the poll be taken at once, upon which there were loud cries of "Shame," and Mr. Germaine said if the chairman persisted in that determination, he hoped the shareholders would leave the room in a body.

This advice was loudly cheered, and at once acted upon, most of the shareholders rising and leaving the room, crying out "Shame, Shame!" at the top of their voices.

While this was going on, Sir R. Lethbridge called out "Here is a representative of the Nizam who is in favour of adjournment," an announcement received with cheers; and at number of the shareholders returned to the hall.

The Chairman then rose, and said on consideration he thought it fair to adjourn the poll for seven days, and he added that he had 150 shares in the company, which he bought at £11 10s., that he had never sold one, and that he was perfectly independent. He then directed that the poll should take place on Monday, the 13th inst., between twelve and two, at Winchester House; and the proceedings were brought to a close by a vote of tanks to him, moved by Sir J. Goldsmid, and seconded by Sir R. L. Lethbridge.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s. s. Idar, 2,656 tons, Captain A. Macdougall, cleared out on Saturday last for Liverpool, laden with a general cargo.

The Asiatic steamer Kohinur, 1,935 tons, Captain J. Bullock, cleared on Saturday last for Calcutta and the Coast ports, laden with a general cargo only.

The s. s. Sirocco, 1,347 tons, Captain J. Gill, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Cardiff, with a cargo of 2,518 tons coals and Mr. T. Mills, a passenger. She is consigned to Captain.

The B I steamer Busheer, Captain J B Pearson, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday, from Karachi, laden with the following passengers:—Bai Manekbai and Master Dinshaw, as cabin and thirty-seven deck.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, Commander A. Tognasso, sailed yesterday for China with a general cargo and the following cabin and twenty deck, passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Dawood, Haji Hoosein and child and Mr. Aujung.

The British India steamer Purulia, 993 tons Captain H. P. Jones, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf and Karachi, with mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Nawab Syed Tassadug Hoosein-Khan two friends and child, and Mr. Abdoola bin Faras, for Basreh; Mr. A. Abdoola, for Behrine; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Houghton, and Mrs. A. Houghton, for Karachi; and sixty six deck for various ports.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The P and O steamer Venetia, 1,609 ton, Captain F Cole, from Hongkong (August 7), arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, with the fortnightly China and Australian mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J Rogers, from Hongkong; Captain Budgen and eight natives, from Colombo; and a native gentleman, from Singapore. During the voyage, Shaik Reman Sk. Madur, Fireman, of s. s. Brindisi, died on the 23rd instant, of consumption and was burned at sea.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—August 25.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2656	A B. Macdougal	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Armenia	2216	R. J. Garrick	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Othello	1931	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Murray	1372	E. Warfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Astrea	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ Etolia	2055	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Bisagno	1199	Tognasso	1	F. Bozzoni.
„ Thibet	1671	W. Atkinson	5	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
25	Sirocco (s)	Gill	Cardiff, July 27.
	Busheer (s)	Pearson	Karachi, Aug. 23.
26	Venetia (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Aug. 7.
	Clyde (s)	Mudie	London, Aug. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
25	Idar (s)	Macdougall.	Liverpool.
26	Kohinur (s)	Bullock	Calcutta and Coast.
	Bisagno (s)	Tognasso	China.
	Purulia (s)	Jones	Karachi & the Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

Aug.
ARRIVAL.
21 Lalpoora s ..... Livingstone .. Bombay, Aug. 14.
DEPARTURES.
Aug. 21.—Ship Bengal.
Aug. 22.—Steamers Clan Macarthur and Nowshera. Ship Sardomene.

MADRAS.

Aug.
ARRIVALS.
22 Secundra s ..... Rangoon.
23 Pelican s ..... Calcutta.
Rajpootana s ..... Bombay.
Aug.
DEPARTURES.
22 Scindia s ..... Rangoon.
23 Banoora s ..... Calcutta.
Rajpootana s ..... Calcutta.
Secundra s ..... Nacapatam.
24 N. Le Havre s ..... Marseilles.

DAILY EXPORTS.—August 25.

For London.

Kerbella s—34 bales skins, Owen and Okell.

For Antwerp.

Kerbella s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Marseilles.

Twickenham s—625 cwts mowda seed, Lang, Moir and Co; 6,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe.

Thibet s—45 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

For Hongkong.

Thibet s—100 bales twist, The Anglo Indian S and W Co; 50 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 20 bales twist, D Sassoon & Co.

Bisagno s—25 bales twist, C Chotalal; 13 chests opium, M Tunsookrai; 33 chests opium, B Balchand; 38 chests opium, J Jasraj; 15 chests opium, G Shobhomull; 12 chests opium, H. Motanchund; 36 chests opium, S Nathoo; 4 chests opium, G Gungabux; 5 chests opium, D Dwarkabux.

For Shanghai.

Bisagno s—27 chests opium, B Mugatram; 10 chests opium, C Chotalal; 2 chests opium, N Khimjee and Co; 15 chests opium, H Mooltanchund; 3 chests opium, S Bejnath; 22 chests opium, T Hakmichand; 2 chests opium, R Harbillas; 8 chests opium, G. Gungabux.

Thibat s—30 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 25 bales twist piece goods, T. Moolji and Co; 160 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—August 23.

Byrant, Capt, R A, off leave, from Poona.
Bray, Lieut, R A, off leave, from Poona.

August 24.

LaTouche, Brigadier-General, Bombay, off leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—August 26.

Stable, Lieut, N. Lancashire Regt, on leave, to Deesa.
Churchward, Capt, Adjt, Deolali, off leave, to Deesa.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 27th August, 1888.

There will be drill in the Town Hall on Wednesday next, the 29th instant, from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

By Order,
J. De SAONE,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 24th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	27·742
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·3
Dew Point	73·1
Relative humidity of air	79
Excess of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 a.m. next day)	80·8
Minimum do. do (read at 3 a.m.)	75·2
General Directions of Wind.	W3W, W, SW, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	357
Fall of Rain	0·33
Total for during month	1·99
Do. do. years	50·99
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 25th inst.	0·10

* From midnight to midnight.

PIANOFORTES.

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THE BIJOU PIANO, solid Walnut case, overstrung scale, 3 unisons, 7 octaves, brass plate over pin plank, solid iron frame, thoroughly bolted, screwed and secured in every way ... Rs 450
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THE FINEST UPRIGHT GRAND IMPORTED ... „ 675
SOLID DARK WALNUT GRAND SQUARE, complete iron frame extending over pin block, straight scale, long American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 675
SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, overstrung scale, solid, complete, bronzed iron frame, extending over pin plank and bridge, Agraffe treble, American dampers, 7 octaves ... „ 775
THE SCHIEDMAYER SYMPATHETIC GRAND SQUARE, with overstrung bass, made upon scientific principles, solid iron frame, with two pedals ... „ 875
THE MIGNON GRAND, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart, in solid Mahogany ebonized case, with nickel corner plates and mountings, complete iron frame—the most perfect Grand made ... „ 1,550
THE "COLLAR AND COLLARD" SHORT IRON GRAND, in solid Walnut, or Ebonized and Gold, solid iron frame, 7 octaves, registered keyboard ... „ 1,250

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GIRDERS	RAILINGS	
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« *This preparation of value is founded upon sound chemical and physiological principles. While pepsine is the natural solvent or digestive for nitrogenous aliments, it has little or no effect upon the feculent constituents which enter so largely into the composition of the food of man; and there is no doubt that some of the disorders of digestion arise from themal assimilation of the starchy elements. Now the proper digestive for these is diastase; and in the bi-digestive wine, of M. Chassaing, those two most important principles, pepsine and diastase, are combined in suitable proportions.* » — *See* THE LANCET, *July 27 th. 1872.*

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